

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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CONTENTS OF THE REPORT.

	PAGE
I.—NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE.	
Number of Lunatics on 1st January 1890,	ix
Detailed Retrospect given in this Report,	ib.
II.—STATISTICS OF LUNACY IN 1889.	
Changes in the Number and Distribution of the Insane,	xi
Patients Resident in Establishments,	ib.
Admissions to Establishments,	xii
(1) Direct under Sheriff's Order,	ib.
(2) By Transfer,	ib.
(3) Voluntary,	xiii
Discharges from Establishments,	ib.
(1) Recovered,	xiv
(2) Unrecovered,	ib.
Deaths in Establishments,	xv
Removals from Establishments on Probation,	xvi
III.—ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.	
Distribution of Lunatics in Establishments,	xviii
Orders granted by Sheriffs during the Year,	ib.
Licences granted by the Board to Establishments,	ib.
Results of Treatment in Establishments,	ib.
Causes of Death in each Establishment,	ib.
Changes among Attendants,	ib.
Escapes from Asylums,	xix
Accidents in Asylums,	xx
Progressive History of Patients First Admitted to Establishments in 1868,	ib.

IV.—PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Different Classes of Establishments,	xxii
--	------

(a) *Royal and District Asylums—*

Condition of Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	xxiii
... Argyll and Bute District Asylum,	xxiv
... Ayr District Asylum,	ib.
... Banff District Asylum at Ladysbridge,	ib.
... Crichton Royal Institution,	ib.
... Dundee Royal Asylum,	xxv
... Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	ib.
... Elgin District Asylum,	ib.
... Fife and Kinross District Asylum,	ib.
... Glasgow Royal Asylum,	ib.
... Haddington District Asylum,	xxvi
... Inverness District Asylum,	ib.
... Kirklands Asylum,	ib.
... Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum,	xxvii
... Montrose Royal Asylum,	ib.
... Perth Royal Asylum,	ib.
... Perth District Asylum,	ib.
... Roxburgh District Asylum,	ib.
... Stirling District Asylum,	ib.

(b) *Private Asylums—*

Condition of Mavisbank Asylum,	xxviii
... Mollendo House Asylum,	ib.
... Saughtonhall Asylum,	ib.
... Westermains Asylum,	ib.
... Whitehouse Asylum,	ib.

(c) *Parochial Asylums—*

Condition of Abbey Parochial Asylum,	ib.
... Barony Parochial Asylum,	ib.
... City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	xxix
... Govan Parochial Asylum,	ib.
... Greenock Parochial Asylum,	ib.
... Paisley Parochial Asylum,	ib.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses—*

Condition of Aberdeen or St Nicholas Poorhouse,	ib.
... Buchan Poorhouse,	ib.
... Cuninghame Poorhouse,	xxx
... Dumbarton Poorhouse,	ib.
... Dundee East Poorhouse,	ib.
... Dundee West Poorhouse,	ib.
... City of Edinburgh Poorhouse,	ib.
... Hamilton Poorhouse,	ib.
... Inveresk Poorhouse,	ib.
... Kincardine Poorhouse,	ib.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT.

v
PAGE

Condition of Linlithgow Poorhouse,	xxx
... Old Machar Poorhouse,	ib.
... Old Monkland Poorhouse,	ib.
... Perth Poorhouse,	ib.
... St Cuthberts Poorhouse,	ib.
... Wigtown Poorhouse,	xxxi
(e) <i>Training Schools for Imbecile Children</i> —	
Condition of Baldovan Institution,	ib.
... Larbert Institution,	ib.
(f) <i>Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics</i> —	
Condition of the Lunatic Department of Perth Prison,	ib.

V.—LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

All Pauper Lunatics but not all Private Lunatics in Private	
Dwellings under Jurisdiction of Board,	xxxiii
Number of Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings,	xxxiv
Reports of Visitation of Private Lunatics,	ib.
Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings,	ib.
Reports of Visitation of Pauper Lunatics,	ib.

VI.—POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

List of Districts and of the Counties which form them,	xxxvii
--	--------

VII.—ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATE LUNATICS, xl

VIII.—EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Increase of Expenditure since 1858,	xli
Cost per head has been falling since 1877-78,	ib.
Increase of Expenditure is due to growth of numbers,	ib.
Cost of Land and Buildings not taken into account in the	
Tables,	xlii
Contributions made by Relatives, &c., towards Maintenance of	
Pauper Lunatics,	ib.
Amount of the Parliamentary Grant in Aid of the Cost of Main-	
tenance,	ib.
Daily Cost of Maintenance in Establishments for the last Ten	
years,	ib.
Daily Cost of each mode of provision,	ib.
Rates of Board in Establishments,	xliii
Accounts of District Boards,	ib.
1. Cost of Providing Asylum Accommodation,	xliv
2. Cost of Maintenance of Patients,	ib.
3. Quantities and Values of Articles consumed,	xlv
4. Quantities and Values of Articles supplied by Farm and	
Garden,	ib.
5. Farm and Garden Accounts,	xlvii

IX.—DANGEROUS LUNATICS, ib.

X.—ALIEN LUNATICS, xlvii

XI.—LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS,	xlvi
--------------------------------------	------

XII.—THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1890.	
--	--

QUINQUENNIAL RETROSPECT.

Increase of Number of Registered Lunatics since 1858,	ib.
Difference between the Modes of Distribution at 1st January 1858 and at 1st January 1890,	xlvi
Proportion of Lunatics to Population,	ib.
Statistics of Quinquenniad, 1885–90,	xlvi
Increased Number does not imply increased Prevalence of Insanity,	ib.
Term Lunatic now extended to a larger class than formerly,	1
Increase of the number of Private Lunatics,	li
Increase due to Longer Residence, not to Lower Death-rate,	ib.
Increased Number of Pauper Lunatics,	lii
Increase not due to Longer Residence,	ib.
Increase due to many causes,	liii
Influence of Amount and Accessibility of Asylum Accommodation,	lvii
Influence of Legislation,	lix
Influence of the Conditions which lead to Pauperism,	ib.
Influence of the Character of Asylum Accommodation,	lxi
Influence of the Parliamentary Grant,	ib.
Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings,	lxii
General Remarks,	lxv

APPENDICES.

CONTENTS OF APPENDICES,	lxvii
APPENDIX A.—Statistical Tables,	1
APPENDIX B.—Entries made by the Visiting Commissioners in the Patients' Books of Asylums and Poorhouses in 1889,	51
APPENDIX C.—General Reports on Visitation of Patients in Private Dwellings :—	
By Dr Sibbald,	106
By Dr Fraser,	108
By Dr Lawson,	118
APPENDIX D.—Circular issued to Superintendents or Medical Officers of Establishments for the Insane, with a view to entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion being made according to a uniform method,	127

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE MOST HONOURABLE
THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, K.T.,
Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 24th February 1890.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to lay before you our
Thirty-second Annual Report on the Condition and Management of
Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

I. THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY 1890.

Number and
Distribution of
the Insane.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, are shown in the tabular statement on the following page.

It appears from this statement that of the 12302 insane persons in Scotland of whom we had official cognizance at that date, 1902 were maintained from private sources, 10342 by parochial rates, and 58 at the expense of the State.

In our Twenty-seventh Annual Report we presented, in accordance with our custom on the completion of a quinquenniad, a detailed retrospect of the changes which had taken place in the numbers and distribution of the insane since the 1st of January 1858; and as the end of last year marks the termination of another quinquenniad, we include in the present Report not only a statistical statement referring to the results of the past year, but also a comparison of the statistics of the quinquenniad 1885-89 with those of previous quinquenniards. (See page xlvii).

Number of
Lunatics on
1st January
1890.

Detailed
Retrospect
given in this
Report, as
Quinquenniad
1885-89 is now
complete.

II. STATISTICS OF LUNACY IN 1889.

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1889.

CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR.

Changes in
Number and
Distribution
the Insane.

With regard to the distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, the following differences appear in the manner of distribution at 1st January 1890, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1889.

In Royal and District Asylums there is an increase of 3 private patients and an increase of 172 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is a decrease of 2 private patients. No pauper patient in Scotland is provided for in a private asylum.

In Parochial Asylums there is an increase of 18 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is a decrease of 2 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth there is an increase of 1.

In Training Schools for Imbecile Children there is an increase of 11 in the number of private inmates, and of 2 in the number of pauper inmates.

In Private Dwellings there is a decrease of 3 private patients and an increase of 148 pauper patients.

The whole increase of *registered* lunatics* during 1889 was 334, there being a decrease of 2 private patients and an increase of 336 pauper patients.

The general results for the year are as follows:—(1) There is a total increase of 189 in the number of registered lunatics in asylums and other establishments during the past year; (2) there is an increase of 145 in the number of registered lunatics accommodated in private dwellings; (3) all pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in institutions of a public character.

PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Tables IV., V., VI. (Appendix A) give statistics relating to establishments for each year since 1858. Under the term Establishments as used in this Report we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring to either the Training Schools or the General Prison, except where this is specially stated.

* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are registered separately, and are not included in this statement.

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1889.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Increase of
their Number.

Table IV. shows the numbers resident and the whole movement of the population in all the establishments to which the Table refers for each year, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics and between males and females; that is to say, it gives the number of patients resident at the beginning of each year, the number admitted during the year, the number discharged, the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of deaths.

By the changes which took place during the past year there was an increase at its close of 1 in the number of private patients in establishments, and of 188 in the number of pauper patients in establishments.* The increase in the number of pauper patients in establishments in the five previous years was 96, 74, 18, 120, and 214 respectively. The increase of pauper patients in 1889 is above the average annual increase of the five years 1880-84, which was 140.

Admissions to
Establish-
ments.

(1) Direct
Admissions.

a. ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

(1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order, the sanction of the Board, or a Certificate of Emergency.*

In arriving at the number of persons who are admitted to establishments, and who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, we must deduct the number of admissions which refer to mere transfer from one establishment to another. In Table V. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it discloses the facts (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 479, being 40 less than during the preceding year, and being 29 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1880-84; and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2161, being 66 more than the number during the preceding year, and 101 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1880-84.

(2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

(2) Admissions
by Transfer.

It will be seen from Table IV. that the number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1889 was 382, which is 5 above the number transferred during the preceding year, and 42 below the average for the five years 1880-84. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, much larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is, of course, due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence, while paupers frequently reach the District Asylums to which they belong only after periods of detention in the asylums of the Districts in which they happened to be when the necessity for asylum treatment

* These figures depend partly on the number of persons who have ceased to be private patients and have become paupers, and *vice versa*. It must not be assumed, in considering the movement of population shown in the tables, that each patient necessarily continues till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on admission.

was perceived and acted on. The following tabular statement shows the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 50 instances by Sheriffs, and in 332 by the Board.

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1889.

(2) Admissions
by Transfer.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	4	12	61	53	1	2	...	...	8	13	46	45	19	226
Private Asylums, . . .	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	*1	...	...	7	1
Parochial Asylums, . . .	...	...	22	41	...	...	...	...	9	23	4	...	...	99
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, . . . . .	...	...	21	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	30
TOTALS, . . .	8	14	104	101	1	3	...	...	18	38	50	45	26	356

* Discharged from the Private Asylum as a private patient.

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients.

(3) Admission
of Voluntary
Patients to
Establish-
ments.

Voluntary patients are persons who, with the sanction of the Board, voluntarily enter asylums for treatment of mental disorder, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in their case. They cannot be detained for more than three days after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. They are not registered as lunatics, but their names, and other particulars regarding them, are preserved in a special record. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1889 was 76. The average number admitted for the ten years 1880-89 was 55. The number resident at 1st January 1890 was 55.

We have for some years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable forms, but which nevertheless affords sufficient guarantee against abuse. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. Where there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, we consider it proper to explain these conditions; but we have never found that the nature of their position has been intentionally concealed from them.

6. DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Discharges
from Estab-
lishments.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1889.

Discharges
from Establish-
ments.

such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VI. (Appendix A).

(1) Discharges of the Recovered.

Discharges
from
Establishments
of Persons
Recovered.

There were 201 private patients discharged recovered during 1889, which is 18 above the number for the preceding year, and 17 above the average for the five years 1880-84. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 944, which is the same as the number for the preceding year, and 38 below the average for the five years 1880-84. Table VII. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishment. The following tabular statement shows these percentages for each of the last five years, and the corresponding average percentages for the quinquenniad 1880-84:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.					
	1880 to 1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
In Royal and District Asylums,	41	37	42	40	38	38
„ Private Asylums,	38	50	26	27	25	46
„ Parochial Asylums,	42	41	44	39	45	42
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	6	7	6	6	7	4

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. Regard should be had to this fact and also to the nature of the cases received into the different classes of establishments before these percentages could be accurately appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances which have been discussed in previous Reports.

Discharges
from
Establishments
of Persons
Unrecovered.

(2) Discharges of the Unrecovered.

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1889 was 162, which is 32 above the number for 1888, and 27 above the average of the five years 1880-84. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 452. This is 102 above the number for 1888, and 58 above the average for the five years 1880-84.

The following tabular statement shows the different modes in

which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1889 :—

Statistics of Lunacy in 1889.

Discharges from Establishments of Persons Unrecovered.

MODE OF DISCHARGE.	Number of Patients removed unrecovered from Asylums during 1889.			
	Private.	Pauper.		Total.
		Re- mained Pauper Lunatic.	Removed from Poor Roll.	
By Friends,	142	...	...	142
„ Minute of Parochial Board, . . . . .	...	198	161	359
„ Escape,	2	2	17	21
„ Expiry of period of Liberation on Probation,	11	36	5	52
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate,	1	...	...	1
„ Expiry of Provisional Order under sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, or other Countries . . . . .	...	...	28	28
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 92 of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 19 of 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, . . . . .	..	...	...	...
„ Order of Court, in order to undergo Trial,	2	...	...	2
„ Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Being placed in Perth Prison as a Queen's Pleasure Lunatic,	1	...	...	1
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbecile Children, . . . . .	...	4	...	4
„ Authority of Medical Officer under sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expiry of warrant granted under sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55,	1	...	...	1
„ Defective admission papers,	2	...	...	2
Totals,	162	240	212	614

C. DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The number of private patients who died in establishments during 1889 was 99, which is 2 less than in 1888, and the same as the average of the five years 1880–84. The number of pauper patients who died was 593, which is 15 less than in 1888, and 32 above the average of the five years 1880–84.

Deaths in Establishments.

The following statement shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident in the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889, and the corresponding average death-rates for the quinquenniad 1880–84 :—

CLASSES OF PATIENTS.	Death-rates in all Classes of Establishments per cent. of the Number Resident.					
	1880–84.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Private Patients,	7.0	8.0	6.7	5.8	6.4	6.0
Pauper Patients,	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.7

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1889.

Deaths in
Establish-
ments.

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889, and for the quinquenniad 1880-84, is shown in the following statement:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	1880-84.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Royal and District Asylums, .	8.0	8.3	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.4
Private Asylums,	7.1	9.8	10.1	5.1	8.5	6.4
Parochial Asylums,	8.8	8.1	8.3	9.7	9.2	9.1
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	5.9	5.8	6.3	3.8	6.5	4.9

Table VIII. (Appendix A) gives the average annual mortality and the causes of death in Royal and District Asylums for the thirty-two years, 1858-89.

Removals from
Establishments
on Probation.

d. REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

At 1st January 1889, 80 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 28 have been finally discharged as recovered, 13 were sent back, and 39 remained on the expiry of the period under the care of friends. In the course of 1889, 116 patients were discharged on probation. Of these, 16 have been finally discharged as recovered, 13 whose period of probation has expired remain under the care of friends, 27 have been returned to asylums, and 60 were still on probation at the close of the year.

The total number of probationary removals, since their authorisation in 1862 to the close of 1889, has been 3349, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1877,	105
„ 1864,	73	„ 1878,	101
„ 1865,	103	„ 1879,	113
„ 1866,	102	„ 1880,	87
„ 1867,	112	„ 1881,	77
„ 1868,	137	„ 1882,	192
„ 1869,	149	„ 1883,	167
„ 1870,	148	„ 1884,	112
„ 1871,	185	„ 1885,	122
„ 1872,	181	„ 1886,	101
„ 1873,	145	„ 1887,	124
„ 1874,	118	„ 1888,	127
„ 1875,	123	„ 1889,	116
„ 1876,	120		

Of the 3349 patients discharged on probation since 1862, 632 were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers discharged on probation from the different establishments in 1889 are shown in the following statement:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	4	Brought forward,	111	Statistics of
Argyll District Asylum,	15	Abbey Parochial Asylum,	1	Lunacy in
Ayr District Asylum,	24	Barony Parochial Asylum,	0	1889.
Banff District Asylum,	0	Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	0	Removals from
Crichton Royal Institution,	3	Govan Parochial Asylum,	0	Establishments
Dundee Royal Asylum,	1	Greenock Parochial Asylum,	0	on Probation.
Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	9	Paisley Parochial Asylum,	3	
Elgin District Asylum,	0	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	0	
Fife District Asylum,	1	Buchan Poorhouse,	1	
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	6	Cuninghame Poorhouse,	0	
Haddington District Asylum,	2	Dumbarton Poorhouse,	0	
Inverness District Asylum,	26	Dundee East Poorhouse,	0	
Kirklands Asylum,	0	Dundee West Poorhouse,	0	
Midlothian District Asylum,	0	Edinburgh Poorhouse,	0	
Montrose Royal Asylum,	7	Hamilton Poorhouse,	0	
Perth Royal Asylum,	0	Inveresk Poorhouse,	0	
Perth District Asylum,	0	Kincardine Poorhouse,	0	
Roxburgh District Asylum,	6	Linlithgow Poorhouse,	0	
Stirling District Asylum,	2	Old Machar Poorhouse,	0	
Mavisbank Private Asylum,	3	Old Monkland Poorhouse,	0	
Mollendo House Private Asylum,	0	Perth Poorhouse,	0	
Saughtonhall Private Asylum,	2	St. Cuthberts Poorhouse,	0	
Westermains Private Asylum,	0	Wigtown Poorhouse,	0	
Whitehouse Private Asylum,	0			
Carry forward,	111	Total,	116	

In the numbers above given the cases of patients discharged on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The statutory discharge on probation is not granted by the Board for a period exceeding one year, and its special use is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without actual trial for longer periods than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients, who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for being provided for in private dwellings, become unsettled when the restraints of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority of patients discharged on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By discharging patients on probation there is an opportunity for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and at the same time for replacing them in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit for permanent discharge. We continue to be of opinion that in some establishments a more frequent application of the probationary discharge to patients whose fitness for residence in private dwellings may be uncertain would lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

It must not, however, be inferred that the number of discharges on probation from any particular asylum is an indication of the frequency with which trial is made in it of the fitness of unrecovered patients for residence in private dwellings. In some asylums a large proportion of the patients discharged un-

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1889.

recovered are in the first place removed on probation. In others, from which few or no discharges on probation have taken place, the removal of unrecovered patients has been freely resorted to by severing their connection with the Asylum either at once or after a trial lasting twenty-eight days, during which time a patient may be absent by permission of the Superintendent without invalidating the Sheriff's order.

Establishments
for Lunatics.

The Distribu-
tion of Lunatics
in Establish-
ments.

III. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH LUNATICS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

Table XIII. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1890, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse. It shows that, with very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the districts or parishes to which they belong, or in asylums with which the District Boards have made contracts.

SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Orders granted
by Sheriffs
during the
Year.

Table XVII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum, or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1889. The number of orders granted during the year was 2634.

LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD.

Licences
granted by the
Board to
Asylums and
Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

Table XVIII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1889. The number of licences amounted to 29, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 5 private asylums, and 22 wards for lunatics in poorhouses.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Results of
Treatment in
Establish-
ments.

In the several sections of Table XIX. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these tables exhibit when commenting on Table VII.

Causes of
Death in
each Establish-
ment.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1889, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately.

CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS.

Changes among
Attendants.

The whole number of changes among attendants during 1889

was 539, which is 60 more than the number for the previous year, and 39 more than the average of the last ten years. The number who left their situations voluntarily is 392, which is 58 more than the number for the previous year, and 42 more than the average for the past ten years. We continue to regard it as unfavourable to the interests of the patients that these changes should be numerous; and think it is deserving of careful consideration by the administrators of those institutions where changes occur very frequently, whether some addition to the wages or some increase of the comforts of the attendants is not desirable. According to the returns made to us, the following were the causes of leaving or of dismissal during the year:— Resigned or left voluntarily, 135 men and 257 women; absconded, 2 men; dismissed (*a*) for drunkenness 12 men and 3 women, (*b*) for insubordination 4 men and 8 women, (*c*) for absence without leave 5 men and 8 women, (*d*) for incompetence or unsuitableness 6 men and 15 women, (*e*) for carelessness or neglect of duty 8 men and 4 women, (*f*) for ill-treatment of patients or on account of complaints of patients 8 men and 9 women, (*g*) for dishonesty 1 woman, (*h*) for improprieties of conduct 3 men and 2 women, (*i*) on account of services being no longer required, 5 men and 5 women; left on account of ill health, 11 men and 23 women; died during their term of service, 5 men.

ESCAPES FROM ASYLUMS.

The whole number of escapes during 1889 was 190. Of these 111 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 40 within a week, and 15 after a week; 24 were not brought back during the currency of the Sheriff's order or the certificate of emergency on the authority of which they had been detained. Of the 24 patients not brought back, 1 was removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 14 as relieved, 8 as not improved, and 1 was found dead on the day of his escape, having committed suicide by strangulation.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each year from 1880 to 1889:—

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establishments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1880, . . .	260	21	4	33
1881, . . .	310	19	3	37
1882, . . .	299	20	4	36
1883, . . .	318	35	3	38
1884, . . .	272	21	2	32
1885, . . .	248	19	4	29
1886, . . .	228	16	2	26
1887, . . .	221	15	3	25
1888, . . .	207	17	4	23
1889, . . .	190	22	1	20
Totals, .	2553	205	30	

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Changes among
Attendants.

Escapes from
Asylums.

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Escapes from
Asylums.

This statement shows that the number of escapes during 1889 has been below the average proportion for the last ten years. The number of cases in which the escaped patient was not brought back within a week was 39, being four more than in the preceding year. Very few of the patients, not brought back before the expiry of the twenty-eight days during which the law permits of their being retaken without new certificates or Sheriff's order, are permanently lost sight of. Many are ultimately replaced in asylums; and it is of importance to know that some remain at large from being found to have recovered or to be in a state not justifying their being replaced in an asylum.

ACCIDENTS IN ASYLUMS.

Accidents in
Asylums.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1889 was 124. Of these 9 ended fatally. In 3 of these cases the death was suicidal, two being due to strangulation and one to precipitation from a window. Of the 6 deaths which were not suicidal 1 was due to drowning during an attempt to escape, 2 to accidental falls, 2 to asphyxia in bed during an epileptic fit, and 1 to extensive internal injuries supposed to have been caused by the patient falling over furniture during a struggle with an attendant. The attendant concerned was arrested, and full enquiry was made into the circumstances by the Procurator-fiscal, but the Crown Authorities did not find grounds for a criminal prosecution. There were 3 cases of unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide, in all of which severe injury was caused.

In 45 cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dislocation of joints. These were occasioned in 25 cases by falls, in 6 cases by assaults made by fellow patients, in 6 by struggling with fellow patients or attendants; in 6 cases the accident was unintentionally self-inflicted; and in 2 cases the causes were not ascertained. Out of the remaining accidents there were 9 injuries to the head, 17 were cases of flesh wound, abrasion, bruise, burn, or scald, 3 were internal injuries which in two cases were followed soon after by death, to which they were probably contributing causes, and there were 35 injuries of unimportant character.

In two cases patients died in asylums of injuries inflicted before admission.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or of death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give intimation not only to the Board, but also to the Procurator-fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

Progressive
History of
Patients first
admitted in;
1868.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1868.

The following tabular statement is the twenty-second of a second series of such tables:—

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1868.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-ad- missions.				
1868	1319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107	848
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48	395
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28	367
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25	330
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13	314
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13	297
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9	290
1877	...	19	...	...	19	10	6	13	280
1878	...	19	1	...	21	10	8	14	269
1879	...	13	...	...	13	15	1	11	255
1880	...	17	...	...	17	8	8	11	245
1881	...	13	1	...	15	11	4	12	233
1882	...	16	...	...	16	9	6	4	230
1883	...	13	...	...	13	9	5	10	219
1884	...	7	1	...	9	7	3	10	208
1885	...	10	...	...	10	4	9	6	199
1886	...	11	...	...	11	7	7	8	188
1887	...	11	...	...	11	1	8	12	178
1888	...	10	...	...	10	12	1	5	170
1889	...	8	1	...	10	4	8	6	162

Establishments for Lunatics.

Progressive History of Patients first admitted in 1868.

In this table we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into the asylums of Scotland in 1868, and who had not previously been inmates of Scotch Asylums, unless they were so before 1st January 1858, when our registers were instituted.

From this table several important deductions can be drawn. With regard to the recoveries, it appears that the 1319 patients who were admitted in 1868 yielded 39 per cent. of recoveries during the first two years, and during the succeeding twenty years only 22 per cent. If both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the first two years on the one hand, and if on the other hand both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the entire twenty-two years are taken as the basis of calculation, the recoveries during the first two years would represent 36 per cent., and those of the succeeding twenty years would represent 16 per cent. If, however, only the number 558 remaining in asylums at the end of the first two years and the re-admissions since that time be taken as a basis, we find that during the twenty years the recoveries represent 31 per cent. It is to be kept in mind, as we have been accustomed to point out in drawing inferences from the table, that one patient may figure more than once as recovered, and it must not be concluded therefore that 803 persons out of the 1319 patients admitted were discharged recovered, nor, of course, that those who were discharged recovered were all permanently restored to sanity. Indeed, it has been ascertained that a large number of the re-

Establishment
for Lunatics.

admissions are drawn from among the recovered patients. If the whole of the re-admissions came from this source the proportion of the 1319 that could be regarded as permanently recovered would be very largely reduced. A certain number of the re-admissions are, however, drawn from among the patients discharged unrecovered; and a considerable number of the re-admissions refer to a comparatively small number of patients who have been discharged and re-admitted several times. Of the 9 persons re-admitted during 1889 to which the 10 re-admissions refer, 2 have been re-admitted once since 1868, 2 have been re-admitted three times, 2 four times, 1 six times, 1 eight times, and 1 twelve times. Of the 4 cases of recovery in 1889, 1 had been re-admitted in 1868, 1 in 1888, and 2 in 1889. The data furnished by the number of deaths can be relied on for more precise inferences. It may safely be concluded from them that the annual death-rate among patients who have been less than four years inmates of asylums is from about 12 to 25 per cent. of the number resident, and that among those who have been more than four years and less than twenty-two years inmates of asylums the annual death-rate is only an average of 5 per cent. of the number resident. This difference is of importance, as showing the necessity, when considering the death-rate of any asylum, of taking into account the average length of residence of the inmates. It is worthy of note that during the last fourteen years of the twenty-two, the re-admissions have been pretty steadily balanced by the discharges of recovered and unrecovered patients taken together, and that the reduction in the number resident is almost wholly accounted for by the deaths.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

The different
Classes of
Establish-
ments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the following groups:—(a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

The Royal Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are 7 in number. Five of these—the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose—were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations, including in all cases contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries, and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the 7 Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; but the Directors of Murray's Royal Asylum resolved soon after the passing of that Act to devote the institution to the care and treatment of private patients only, and in the past year a like resolution has been come to by the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments, and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 12 such asylums.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 5 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. They are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive paupers suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, curable and dangerous patients as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There are 6 asylums of this class at present.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist at present in 16 poorhouses.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both, however, receive private and pauper inmates whose boards are paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

The lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth provides accommodation for insane prisoners and convicts, and also for persons detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, who have either been acquitted on account of insanity of the offences with which they had been charged, or have been found to be insane in bar of trial.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks:—

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

Royal and District Asylums.

The Reports show that the overcrowding from which the Aberdeen Royal Asylum has suffered for years has been somewhat relieved by the occupation of the new establishment at Daviot, and an improvement in the condition of the patients has resulted. The providing of a hall for dining and other purposes is, however, reported to be necessary for the efficiency of the asylum administration and for the patients' comfort, and it is hoped that the Directors will as soon as possible take steps to remedy this obvious and serious defect in the existing arrangements.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum at Aberdeen.

The new establishment in Daviot is reported to be well adapted for its purpose.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum, Lochgilphead.

Suggestions for enlarging and improving the overcrowded and defective hospital wards of the Argyll and Bute District Asylum have been under consideration, and a plan has been approved of by the Board by which excellent and sufficient hospital accommodation will be obtained on the female side, at very small cost, by the use of wards which were unoccupied. A like improvement can be effected in the hospital accommodation on the male side, and this, it is understood, will soon be carried out.

An outbreak of measles took place, which resulted in the death of one patient and one attendant. There being no hospital for infectious diseases, the patients attacked were as far as possible isolated by being placed in the tailor's workshop, which was capable more than any other part of the building of being shut off from the rest of the asylum, and the spread of the disease was in this way checked. It seems probable that the disease was communicated to the asylum through the children of married attendants, many of whom were suffering from it previous to the outbreak. We have already recommended that the District Board should erect a small hospital for the proper isolation and treatment of patients suffering from infectious disease, and this recommendation is again made.

The condition of the asylum and the food and clothing of the patients are favourably reported on.

Ayr District Asylum, Glen-gall, Ayr.

The population of the Ayr District Asylum is increasing, and the reports show that unless the threatened overcrowding can be averted by the removal of patients who can be suitably provided for otherwise, an enlargement of the asylum will become necessary. An increase of the dormitory accommodation will involve enlargement also of the dining hall and other portions of the central block, as these are not adapted for any larger number of patients than the asylum at present contains. The water-closets have been renewed and other desirable improvements have been effected, but the District Board have not as yet adopted the recommendation to divide the asylum into sections by carrying the interior walls through the roof, in order to lessen the risk of the total destruction of the building should an outbreak of fire occur.

The asylum was found in good order, and the patients had the appearance of being suitably provided for.

Banff District Asylum, Ladysbridge.

The establishment of the Banff District at Woodpark, which has hitherto occupied the position of a separate asylum, has now been amalgamated with the main establishment at Ladysbridge, and the two will henceforth together form the Banff District Asylum.

Both branches of the asylum were found in excellent order. The patients are well treated, and the ample means of employing them in farm work are profitably utilised.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

The number both of private and pauper patients in the Crichton Royal Institution has considerably increased, but the increase of the pauper patients is due solely to the reception of patients boarded in the asylum by parishes in Lanarkshire.

Among the improvements carried out or contemplated are mentioned the erection of a chapel, the substitution of an open fence for the high boundary wall, and improved mortuary arrangements.

The institution recognises the paramount claims which private patients of narrow means have upon all the chartered asylums, and it does much work of a purely benevolent character in assisting such patients. The means of affording suitable treatment to private patients who are not wealthy is an existing public want which chartered asylums alone can supply, and any development of such institutions which fails to give due recognition to this fact must be regarded as a departure from the charitable intentions with which they were founded.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Much importance is attached to the healthy out-door occupation both of private and pauper patients, and the latter were found in good bodily health, well fed, and well clothed.

The number both of private and pauper patients in the Dundee Royal Asylum has increased, the increase of the pauper patients being partly due to the reception of boarders from parishes in Lanarkshire.

Dundee Royal Asylum, Liff, Dundee.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients were tranquil in demeanour. Much useful work is being accomplished by the patients in improving the grounds.

The reports on the Royal Edinburgh Asylum are highly satisfactory. The means of treatment of all classes of patients are ample, and these means are directed by high medical skill and administrative ability to everything which can promote the cure of patients or lead to their comfort and happiness. The liberality of the institution is extended to the poor as well as to the rich, and everything in connection with its management is such as to deserve the fullest public confidence.

Edinburgh Royal Asylum, Morningside, Edinburgh.

The new building at Craig House is in course of erection, and the site is reported to be in all respects an excellent one for a public asylum.

The alterations and additions to the Elgin District Asylum which are in progress will both increase its accommodation and add to its efficiency. The asylum was found well managed under difficulties inseparable from the carrying out of alterations. The wards were in good order, and the patients are fully employed, and enjoy much freedom without any resulting injury to themselves or to the public.

Elgin District Asylum, Elgin.

The reconstruction and extension of the portion of the Fife and Kinross District Asylum recently destroyed by fire is approaching completion, and will greatly improve the efficiency of the institution. There is, however, a prospect that the additional accommodation will be at once completely occupied, and the question of providing further accommodation will therefore require immediate consideration. The kind of accommodation most required is accommodation for the sick. The hospital arrangements have for long been inadequate, and nothing has been done by the recent reconstruction to improve them.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum, Springfield, Cupar.

The asylum is managed with ability, and all parts of it were found in excellent order.

In compliance with a wish expressed by the authorities in the four Lunacy Districts of Lanarkshire, the directors of the Glasgow

Glasgow Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, Glasgow

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

Royal Asylums have determined to forego their power to compel the sending to the asylum of pauper patients from these districts.

The directors rightly believed that they would best serve the interests of the community in taking this step, and in devoting the accommodation thus set free to the reception of private patients at low rates of maintenance. The step has the cordial approval of the Board. There is a want of accommodation in public asylums at rates of board which are within reach of the numerous class of persons who are well to do, but not wealthy, and it is believed that it will not be found difficult to replace the pauper patients by private patients paying rates of board, which, though not beyond the reach of persons of moderate means, will yet be found sufficient to secure good care and treatment, without necessarily involving loss to the institution. The career of the establishment hitherto has been one of eminent usefulness and beneficence to the public, and this latest step in its history is in the proper direction, and cannot fail to extend its public usefulness yet further.

The institution was found in admirable order, and earnest efforts are made to do all that can be done to secure the comfort and well-being of the inmates.

Haddington
District
Asylum, Had-
dington.

Attention is called in the reports on the Haddington District Asylum to the necessity for enlarging the dining-hall, and plans for enlarging the hall and for extending and improving the accommodation otherwise have been approved of. Improvements have also been made in the water supply, drainage, and other sanitary arrangements. The asylum was found in good order, and the condition of the patients was satisfactory.

Inverness
District
Asylum,
Inverness.

The population of the Inverness District Asylum is reported to have reached a number as large as the institution can properly accommodate, and the question of its enlargement will therefore have to be considered, unless the numbers can be kept down by the removal to private dwellings of patients who have ceased to need asylum care. The accumulation of such patients is certain to occur, unless efforts for their removal are systematically made on the part of the asylum authorities, and these efforts require to be energetic and to be constantly maintained, especially in those cases in which there seems to be an absence of earnest endeavour or a reluctance to take trouble on the part of inspectors of poor.

The thorough drainage of the site of the asylum, the substitution of wood for stone in the flooring of the corridor leading to the dining-hall and kitchen, and the reconstruction of the water-closets and lavatories, are all great improvements, which have either been or are in process of being carried out. The asylum was found in good order and comfortably heated.

Kirklands
Asylum,
Bothwell.

The Kirklands Asylum, belonging to a joint-committee of the Lunacy Districts of Lanark, City of Glasgow, and Govan, was found in excellent order, and is so managed as to be as useful to the districts which it serves as its size renders possible. The accommodation for about thirty patients at Hartwood, Shotts, which has been taken on lease from the Lanark District Lunacy Board, has now been recognised by us as forming part of the asylum. The

asylum will cease to exist as soon as asylums for the districts which it serves have been built.

Extension of walks, arrangements for the larger cultivation of vegetables, repainting of wards and corridors, and increased security from fire by the carrying of partition walls through the roof, are among the improvements which have been effected during the year in the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum. The institution was found in excellent order, and the patients were suitably clothed, free from restlessness, and in satisfactory condition.

The overcrowding of the Montrose Royal Asylum will be relieved by the opening of the new hospital. Every detail of this building has been thoughtfully designed so as to meet the special purpose which it is intended to serve, and the plans have been embodied in thoroughly efficient workmanship. A full description of the building will be found in the second report.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and is managed with ability, kindliness, and liberality.

The hospital wings of the Perth Royal Asylum which were begun in 1887 are now in occupation. They are reported to be admirably designed and handsomely fitted up, and cannot fail to form an improvement of the greatest value. Among other changes introduced are mentioned successful arrangements for the disposal of sewage, an improved mortuary, and the further provision of useful and interesting occupations for the inmates, who are all private patients. It is stated that no year has passed since the appointment of the present superintendent in which the institution has not been materially improved and its resources added to, and the wise and liberal manner in which these changes have been conceived and carried out has deservedly resulted in its increased and increasing prosperity.

The population of the Perth District Asylum continues to grow, notwithstanding successful efforts which have been made to prevent the accumulation of patients by the removal of those who, though still insane, have ceased to need asylum care. A hope is expressed that these efforts will be continued as the only means of avoiding the enlargement of the asylum. Structural improvements have been effected by changes in the infirmary wards and by additions to the store accommodation, and the better protection of the buildings against fire has been secured by carrying division walls through the roof. School-teaching and drill are carried on with much success, and the patients were found contented and tranquil.

The accumulation of pauper patients has been so successfully prevented from occurring in the Roxburgh District Asylum that their number at a recent visit was below the number found at any visit during the preceding twelve years.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the management of the asylum is reported to be highly satisfactory.

Dr Maclaren, Medical Superintendent of the Stirling District Asylum died in March last, and was succeeded by Dr Macpherson, senior assistant physician of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, Rosewell, near Edinburgh.

Montrose Royal Asylum, Montrose.

Perth Royal Asylum.

Perth District Asylum, Murthly.

Roxburgh District Asylum, Melrose.

Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

The second report records a considerable reduction of the population as compared with that found at the previous visit, but the asylum is still overcrowded, and would only be sufficiently relieved by the removal of private patients and of pauper boarders from parishes in Lanarkshire. The removal of these patients will be effected without difficulty when the new asylums for the Lunacy Districts of Lanarkshire have been completed, and when the accommodation for the poorer class of private patients has been increased by the removal of all pauper patients from the Glasgow Royal Asylum. But it is possible that the imperative needs of the Stirling District may make it necessary to remove these private and pauper boarders before the new accommodation referred to is ready for occupation.

Private
Asylums.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

Mavisbank
Private
Asylum,
Polton, Mid-
lothian.

Mavisbank Asylum was found throughout in excellent order, and the patients are reported to be managed in a judicious, kindly and liberal manner.

Mollendo
House Private
Asylum,
Musselburgh.

The patients in Mollendo House Asylum are treated with kindness, and were free from excitement and complaint, and the house was found in good order.

Saughtonhall
Private
Asylum, near
Edinburgh.

Saughtonhall Asylum is reported to be conducted in a highly efficient manner. It is in all respects comfortably appointed, and the patients have their wants liberally supplied, and receive skilful medical treatment.

Westermains
Private
Asylum,
Kirkintilloch,
Dumbarton-
shire.

Westermains Asylum is reported to be comfortably furnished, and was found in good order. The patients are treated with kindness and liberality.

Whitehouse
Private
Asylum,
Inveresk,
Midlothian.

Whitehouse Asylum was found in a highly satisfactory state. The inmates are in all respects well cared for, and enjoy the comforts of an excellent private home.

Parochial
Asylums.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

Abbey
Parochial
Asylum,
Paisley.

An outbreak of enteric fever in the Abbey Parochial Asylum led to a thorough examination of the drainage arrangements and to important improvements. But after these improvements were carried out, cases of fever again occurred, which led to the introduction of further sanitary improvements. The second report states that the inmates were found in very satisfactory condition, and the house was in excellent order.

Barony
Parochial
Asylum,
Woodilee, near
Lenzie, Glasgow.

The Barony Parochial Asylum is reported to contain a larger number of patients than it can properly accommodate. This is especially true of the accommodation for patients requiring hospital treatment. The hospital accommodation of this asylum was always too small for its population, and the deficiency has become more marked as the population has grown. It is accordingly recommended that the question be considered of obtaining further hospital accommodation, either by rearrangement of the existing buildings or by the erection of new buildings.

The boarding out of unrecovered patients in private dwellings has been pursued with energy and success, and but for this an enlargement of the asylum would long ago have been necessary. Continued efforts in this direction are recommended.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.
—
Parochial
Asylums.
—

The ample means of outdoor occupation for the patients are well taken advantage of, and they were found in all respects comfortably provided for.

The patients of the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum receive able medical treatment, and their wants are liberally met. The asylum, which is unsuited for its purpose, will cease to exist when the projected asylum of the City of Glasgow Lunacy District has been built.

Glasgow
Parochial
Asylum,
Glasgow.

The Govan Parochial Asylum continues to be overcrowded. The Govan District Lunacy Board have, however, resolved to erect a district asylum, and when this asylum has been completed, the accommodation of the district will be ample.

Govan
Parochial
Asylum,
Glasgow.

Among improvements effected are the abolition of wet scrubbing by the waxing of the dormitory floors and a better diet scale, and the second report records a lower death-rate.

The movement of population in the Greenock Parochial Asylum is active, but notwithstanding the number discharged recovered and the efforts made to remove to private care those unrecovered patients who have ceased to need asylum treatment, the population continues to increase. More than half the population consists, however, of boarders from other parishes, mainly in Lanarkshire.

Greenock
Parochial
Asylum,
Greenock.

An unusually large proportion of the patients received are labouring when admitted under acute forms of insanity or under active bodily disease, and these are subjected to skilful and unremitting medical care and treatment.

Mr Bruce, formerly governor of Linlithgow Poorhouse, has become superintendent, in room of Mr Martin Hardie, who has been appointed superintendent of the new Infirmary at Birmingham.

The number of patients sent to the Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum from the parish to which the asylum belongs has of late years shown a marked tendency to diminish, but the population has been fully maintained by the influx of boarders from Lanarkshire.

Paisley
Parochial
Asylum,
Paisley.

The patients are fully occupied in useful industrial work and receive careful medical treatment, and the asylum was found throughout in good order.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

The Lunatic Wards of the Aberdeen City Poorhouse were found clean and in good order, and the wants of the patients are reported to be adequately met.

St Nicholas
or City Parish
Poorhouse,
Aberdeen.

The treatment of the patients in the Buchan Combination Poorhouse is in all respects suitable to the class of patients received. They are fully occupied in profitable outdoor work, and are well fed and clothed, and the wards were found in excellent order.

Buchan Poor-
house, New
Maud, Aber-
deenshire.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Cuninghame Poorhouse, Irvine,

Ayrshire; Dumbarton Poorhouse; and Dundee East Poorhouse.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

Edinburgh City Parish Poorhouse, Craiglockhart, near Edinburgh.

Hamilton Poorhouse, Hamilton.

Inveresk Poorhouse, Musselburgh.

Kincardine Poorhouse, Stonehaven.

Linlithgow Poorhouse, Linlithgow.

Old Machar Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

Old Monkland Poorhouse.

Perth Poorhouse, Perth.

St Cuthberts Poorhouse.

Much useful industrial work is accomplished in the Lunatic Wards of the Cuninghame Poorhouse. The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was satisfactory.

The Lunatic Wards of the Dumbarton Poorhouse continue to be managed with much success. The patients are employed in profitable work, and have all their requirements well met.

The Lunatic Wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse were found in excellent order, and the management of the patients is reported to be kindly and judicious.

The Lunatic Wards of the Dundee West Poorhouse were found in a very satisfactory state. The patients are clothed with much neatness, and have all their wants adequately provided for. The new washing-house and laundry is reported to have proved of great value in the management of the women.

The Lunatic Wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse have been improved in several respects, such as the waxing of the floors of the dormitories and the improvement of the sleeping arrangements for the attendants. The wards were found in good order, and the patients were free from complaint.

The Lunatic Wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse are reported to be managed with much success. The patients of both sexes are actively employed in useful work and were in satisfactory condition, and the wards were found in excellent order.

The Lunatic Wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse were found in a highly satisfactory state. The accommodation afforded by them is excellent, and the patients are in all respects well managed and suitably provided for.

The Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse were found in good order and the patients are reported to be treated with kindness and consideration. Suggestions are made as to slight improvements in the dietary in two particulars.

The Lunatic Wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse, which are now under the management of Mr Johnstone, are reported to be conducted in a painstaking manner, and were found in a very satisfactory state. The renewal of flooring with pitch pine and the varnishing of the floors of day-rooms and dormitories are recommended,

The Lunatic Wards of Old Machar Poorhouse were found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was satisfactory.

The inmates of the Lunatic Wards of the Old Monkland Poorhouse have all their wants well provided for. The accommodation is comfortable, and the patients are neatly clothed and well fed, and are occupied in useful industrial work.

The Lunatic Wards of Perth Poorhouse are reported to be under kindly and capable management, and the patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. Numerous improvements have been carried out during the year.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of St Cuthberts Poorhouse

have ample outdoor occupation, and are in all respects liberally and suitably provided for.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Many recommendations are made for the improvement of the Lunatic Wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse, and some of these have been carried out, but much still remains to be done in order to render the wards satisfactory. The wards are, however, well managed, and the patients were found in a satisfactory condition.

Lunatic Wards of Wigtown Poorhouse.

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

The Baldovan Institution, which is now under the superintendence of Mr Sedstrem, has been greatly improved in many respects during the year. The children are neatly and comfortably clothed and are kindly treated, and they receive careful training and nursing.

Baldovan Institution, near Dundee.

The first report on the Larbert Institution states the results of an enquiry into the extent to which children resident in the institution for twelve months or more had been improved in their habits and trained to do useful work. The results are highly satisfactory, as showing to how large an extent children who were helpless when admitted or who had habits which were injurious or disagreeable to others, have been trained to attend to their own wants, and have been fitted to take a useful or at least a harmless and inoffensive part in home life. These results are attained, in addition to the careful instruction in the ordinary branches of school education, which all receive who are capable to however small a degree of acquiring such knowledge.

Larbert National Institution.

The institution contains a larger number of inmates than it was intended to accommodate, and the time has now come when the population must either be reduced or the building enlarged. The latter course is regarded as the proper one. The institution is partly supported by public subscription, and the increase of its population is a proof of the growing demand for the training which it affords, and of the increasing confidence which the public feel in its good management and efficiency. It now attracts a larger number of pupils paying remunerative rates of board than formerly, and it is from that circumstance in a condition of financial prosperity which justifies liberal expenditure.

Among the improvements which are reported to be more urgently required, and which it is hoped the Directors will soon carry out, are the enlargement of the dining-hall, the erection of a covered playground, the relaying of flooring, and the refurnishing of certain rooms.

The institution was found throughout in its usual excellent order.

(f) *Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.*

Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.

The Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics who are or who have been insane, and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

During 1889, 14 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, as reported to us, and the places from which they were brought, are shown in the following statement:—

H.M. GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND, PERTH.

Admissions to Lunatic Department during the year 1889.

No.	Whence brought,	Date of Trial	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.
11/373	Pollokshaws,	2 Oct. 1867.	M. H. or B.	29 Jan. 1889.	Murder.
11/1421	Glasgow,	21 Feb. 1889.	A. R.	26 Feb. 1889.	Assault by discharging fire-arms.
12/33	Dunfermline,	8 April 1889.	F. M'D.	9 April 1889.	Malicious Mischief.
12/90	Edinburgh,	29 April 1889.	J. R.	29 April 1889.	Murder.
12/289	Do.,	14 June 1889.	J. O.	18 June 1889.	Contravention of Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885 Sec. 11.
12/433	Do.,	15 July 1889.	R. A. P.	18 July 1889.	Wilful fire raising.
12/700	Barlinnie,	6 Sept. 1889.	T. C.	27 Sept. 1889.	Theft by housebreaking.
12/313	Fife,	22 April 1872.	A. L. or P.	1 Oct. 1889.	Murder.
12/758	Portland,	30 June 1887.	J. D.	8 Oct. 1889.	Assault and robbery, and prev. con. of theft.
12/907	Edinburgh,	14 Nov. 1889.	J. C.	15 Nov. 1889.	Assault.
12/950	Do.,	18 Nov. 1889.	J. G.	18 Nov. 1889.	Theft and prev. con.
12/996	Barlinnie,	29 Nov. 1889.	J. M'K.	11 Dec. 1889.	Malicious mischief and prev. con.
12/1033	Glasgow,	27 Dec. 1889.	J. G.	30 Dec. 1889.	Murder.
12/1034	Do.,	27 Dec. 1889.	J. M.	30 Dec. 1889.	Do.

Establishment
for State and
Criminal
Lunatics.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1889:—

Lunatic De- partment of the General Prison at Perth.	Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	45.5	12.0	12	2	3	0	7	1	1	1

The inmates at 31st December 1889 were classified as follows:—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, 29
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, 19
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity, 2
4. Convicts whose sentences had not expired, 7
5. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired, 1

The Lunatic Department is reported to have been found in excellent order, and to be managed by Dr Macnaughtan with great

success. The extent, it is reported, to which the inmates 'are made to engage in useful work still continues to deserve commendation, and the ability with which they are managed is shown by its never having been found necessary to resort to the use of mechanical restraint for their control.'

Present Condition of Establishments.

The female section has been greatly improved by internal structural changes, and the new system of heating that section by hot-water pipes, under an arrangement which places the stoking and managing of the apparatus in the hands of the female warders, is reported to work satisfactorily and to possess a great administrative advantage.

V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

We believe it to be useful to repeat the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive from us.

All Pauper Lunatics but not all Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings under jurisdiction of Board.

All private patients, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come under our supervision, and all pauper patients, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to us, placed on our registers, and brought under supervision.

But in the case of private patients in private dwellings,—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane,—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under our supervision. The circumstances which bring under our supervision an insane person who is not a pauper and who is not placed in an establishment, are the following:—

1. If he is kept in a private dwelling for profit, and suffers from mental disorder of confirmed character.
2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of Law.

A large number of private patients living in family, who are neither kept for profit nor restrained nor cruelly used, are thus not under our jurisdiction. Even a patient who is kept for profit does not require to be placed under our jurisdiction, if it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

We do not regard it as desirable that any class of persons should be brought under our official supervision unless such supervision appears to be necessary to guard against abuse; but the systematic visitation of those patients in private dwellings, in regard to whom the statute requires the supervision of the Board to be exercised, is regarded by us as a duty of great importance.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

Number of
Private
Lunatics in
Private Dwell-
ings.

Reports of
Visitation of
Private
Lunatics.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings with the sanction of the Board on the 1st of January 1890, was 128.

Of the private patients 49 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 45 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients.

The private patients in private dwellings continue to be favourably reported on. Dr Fraser states that those whom he visited during the past year 'have a greater degree of happiness living in private families than they could have in any asylum. Their guardians are of the same social position as themselves, and they enjoy the privileges of family life and are contented.' Dr Lawson states in regard to those whom he visited that 'they continue to be provided for in a manner in keeping with their requirements and their means.'

Number of
Pauper
Lunatics in
Private Dwell-
ings.

The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings increased during the year 1889 from 2297 to 2445. This increase of 148 has not been due to the special action of the authorities of two or three parishes as has been the case in some recent years. There has been a small increase in most of the counties, and this increase has shown itself chiefly among the patients boarded with strangers. The increase of those living with strangers was 120, and of those with relatives 28. We are glad to say that parochial authorities are generally becoming more and more convinced of the propriety of removing patients from asylums after they cease to require detention, or have ceased to be in a condition which is benefited by asylum treatment. In some districts, however, the propriety of this course is not so fully recognised as it ought to be, and we continue to press it upon the attention of the authorities of these districts.

Reports of
Visitation of
Pauper
Lunatics.

We present as usual in the Appendix (Appendix C) the general reports on the visitation of patients in private dwellings. They show fully what has been done during the year in this department of the work of the Board, and attention is drawn in them to many points of interest in connection with the care of pauper lunatics in private dwellings.

Dr Fraser reports as the result of his visitation during the past year (Appendix C. page 109) 'that as a whole the condition of the pauper insane in private dwellings is one which gives satisfaction; and it is one which has many gratifying and instructive features. I have,' he goes on to say, 'seen no reason during the past year to depart from the opinion, which I have in former reports expressed, as to the advantages which care in private dwellings affords to the harmless and easily managed insane. I continue to be of the opinion that this class of the insane is better provided for in private dwellings than in institutions. My experience also shows that family life is an after-treatment of an excellent character in cases of chronic dementia, and other forms of acquired insanity. There is nothing more likely to be beneficial to a large number of persons of disordered

‘ or weakened mind, after a long period of detention in an asylum, than a change of surroundings and mode of life, and this is obtained when patients are transferred from asylums to care in private dwellings. Domestic care is, according to my observation, both educative and stimulating; it is educative in the best sense of the word, and it rarely fails to incite to action and industry. The interests of family life in a cottage are factors which are found to have a powerful effect in improving both the mental and bodily condition of the insane who are transferred from care in asylums to private care. The contentment and happiness which prevail among the boarded-out are very gratifying, and they contrast very strongly with the complaints and appeals for discharge which are so common among the inmates of asylums. I had the opportunity during the year of accompanying the Visiting Commissioner to several asylums immediately after a long round of visitation among the insane in private dwellings, and the contrast I have referred to was brought home to me with great force.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.
—
Reports of
Visitation of
Pauper
Lunatics.

‘ Though the foregoing remarks apply to the condition of patients visited by me as a whole, yet there are some whose condition admits of much improvement. But the existence of some unsatisfactory cases is what must always be looked for. We cannot expect that this mode of providing for the insane will be always or in every case quite satisfactory, any more than we can look for invariable satisfactoriness in the management and condition of asylums. It is the work of the Board to make the condition both of the inmates of asylums and the inmates of private dwellings as satisfactory as possible, and I think I may say that the success attending this work has been as great in regard to the last as in regard to the first.’

After an account of his work for the year Dr Fraser makes special reference to the attention that has been given to the boarding-out of their harmless patients by the authorities of St Cuthberts parish, and he shows that they have by their action in this matter effected during the last four years a saving of £6045. Sir Arthur Mitchell, in a Memorandum to the General Board of Lunacy on the subject, says, ‘ the saving thus effected is more than merely justifiable. It is, indeed, wrong not to effect it, because effecting it means in practice the conferring of increased happiness and improved well-being on a large number of the pauper lunatics of the parish. The detention in an asylum of a person who does not need the loss of liberty and the more or less irksome restraints and discipline which such detention necessarily involves, and who derives no benefit from residence in an asylum, can only be justified on the ground that his remaining there adds to the comfort or suits the convenience of other people. Perhaps there are cases in which this is a sufficient justification, and in which it is practically necessary that the comforts and the interests of the unhealthy should, to some extent, give place to the comforts and interests of the healthy. But great care should be taken that there is no abuse of considerations of this nature, and that they should not be held to make continued detention necessary, without being brought from time to time under a

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

Reports of
Visitation
of Pauper
Lunatics.

'formal and deliberate review. Experience has shown that they sometimes have been allowed to have undue weight, and that many pauper lunatics have been detained in asylums who could have been at large without risk of injury to the public, with increased happiness to themselves, and with advantage to the ratepayers.'

Dr Lawson states in his report that 'the visitation of pauper lunatics during the past year has not been productive of incidents that demand attention or of suggestions that prompt inquiry. The system of boarding-out lunatics in private dwellings has,' he observes, 'in Scotland ceased to possess that novelty which favours originality in the representation of its features and the discussion of its relationships. It has reached the stage of maturity at which its successful working is best shown by its unobtrusiveness and by routine performance of its functions. It is approved of and practised by almost every populous parish in Scotland. It has become a part of the routine of duties performed by the Inspector of Poor and his staff. In parts of the country where it has been long in use the present generation have been familiar with it from their childhood. Many men of mature age have never known the house in which they were born to be without its complement of harmless patients forming part of the household; so that the system of dealing with pauper lunatics in private dwellings in Scotland is now in many places an institution associated with the earliest impressions of a very large number of the inhabitants.'

In regard to the persons with whom pauper lunatics are placed, Dr Lawson states that 'during the past few years it has been noticeable that patients are admitted into better houses and amongst a better class of people than formerly. Some of the patients who have been under the same guardians during the past twenty-five years or more are very happy and very kindly treated. They perhaps share the lives of their guardians more fully than any other class of patients; but as a rule they share a humble lot. These are the guardians whose mode of life has not changed since they began to keep patients, at a time when 4s. or 5s. a week was considered a sufficient allowance. Their houses and their manner of life would not be regarded as being up to the standard required at a time when the weekly payment is from the beginning 6s. 6d. or 7s. a week. Many of the older guardians have undoubtedly improved in social circumstances since they began to keep patients. In some instances this improvement is clearly traceable to their having had useful patients amongst them, and in all cases the patients have shared in this increase of comfort. In whatever manner it has been brought about it is beyond doubt that the insane in private dwellings are now more commonly provided for amongst people who are well off than used to be the case; that they are rarely intrusted to the indigent, and that, as a result of their association with a more prosperous class of society, they have undergone social elevation and are less exposed to the risks of privation to which paupers living in the homes of the indigent are necessarily liable. Almost invariably also this amelioration has been obtained without placing patients in the households of people who could or would hold themselves aloof from insane boarders.

'The artisan, the small shopkeeper, and the small farmer, all of whom live mainly in the most commonly used apartment of the house—the kitchen—prove themselves to be good guardians and tolerant of the presence of the insane in their own circle.'

Many other interesting details are given by Dr Lawson in his report which is printed at length in Appendix C.

VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

Position of Districts.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following districts:—

Countries from which the different Districts are formed.	Districts arranged geographically.	List of Districts and Counties which form them.
Shetland,	1. Shetland district.	Lunatics in Private Dwellings.
Orkney,	2. Orkney do.	
Caithness,	3. Caithness do.	
Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and Nairn,	4. Inverness do.	
Elgin,	5. Elgin do.	
Banff,	6. Banff do.	
Aberdeen,	7. Aberdeen do.	
Kincardine,	8. Kincardine do.	
Forfar,	9. Forfar do.	
Perth,	10. Perth do.	
Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow,	11. Stirling do.	
Fife and Kinross,	12. Fife and Kinross do.	
Edinburgh and Peebles,	13. Edinburgh Urban district, formed of the following five parishes belonging to the County of Midlothian, namely—(1) City of Edinburgh, (2) St Cuthbert's and Canongate, (3) South Leith, (4) North Leith, and (5) Duddingston.	List of Districts and Counties which form them.
	14. Midlothian and Peebles district, formed of the remaining parishes of Midlothian and of the County of Peebles.	
Haddington,	15. Haddington district.	
Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk,	16. Roxburgh do.	
Lanark,	17. Barony do.	
	18. City of Glasgow do.	
	19. Govan do.	
	20. Lanark do.	
Renfrew,	21. Renfrew do.	
Argyll,	22. Argyll do.	
Bute,	23. Bute do.	
Ayr,	24. Ayr do.	
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown,	25. Southern Counties do.	

The District of Shetland continues to be dependant on the Royal Shetland Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics. District.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney District, who require removal from home, are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum; but the arrangements continue under which the lunatics of most of the parishes are accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum. Orkney District.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District, who need asylum treatment, continue to be sent to that establishment. Caithness District.

Position of
Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Inverness District continue to be accommodated in the District Asylum at Inverness.

Inverness
District.
Elgin District.

The additions being made to the Elgin District Asylum will, it is believed, enable it to meet satisfactorily the requirements of the District.

Banff District.

The wants of the Banff District are adequately met by the asylum at Ladysbridge and the branch at Woodpark, which has now been amalgamated with it.

Aberdeen
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen District are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, and in the lunatic wards of the Aberdeen, Old Machar, and Buchan Poorhouses. The purchase by the Directors of the Royal Asylum of the mansion house and land at Glack, near Inverurie, which is managed as a branch of the asylum, enables the Directors to meet the wants of the District adequately.

Kincardine
District.

The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum is still in force. The wants of the District are met by this institution and the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven.

Forfar District.

The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, and in the lunatic wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses. The hospital section of the Montrose Royal Asylum, which is almost ready for occupation, will relieve the overcrowding from which the asylum has for some time suffered.

Perth District.

The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatics wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District.

Stirling
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses.

Fife and K
ross District.

The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross continue to be provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar.

Edinburgh
Urban District.

The Urban District of Edinburgh is supplied with asylum accomodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. Harmless and incurable patients belonging to the City Parish of Edinburgh and St Cuthberts are received into the lunatic wards of the Poorhouses belonging to these parishes.

Midlothian
and Roxburgh
Districts.

No change has taken place in the position of the Midlothian and Peebles, or the Roxburgh Districts.

Haddington
District.

An extension of the Haddington District Asylum has been authorised which enables it to meet the wants of the District.

The wants of the Barony Lunacy District continue to be fully supplied by the Barony Parochial Asylum at Lenzie. The dissolution of the Barony District Lunacy Board sanctioned in 1888 accordingly remains in force.

Position of
Districts.
Barony
District.

The pauper lunatics of the City of Glasgow Lunacy District are provided for in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell (formerly the Glasgow District Asylum, and now managed by a Joint Committee of three of the District Lunacy Boards formed out of the Glasgow District), the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire.

City of Glasgow
District.

The District Board has acquired the estate of Gartloch, upwards of 340 acres in extent, on which they are about to proceed with the erection of a District Asylum.

The pauper lunatics of the Govan Lunacy District are accommodated in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Govan Parochial Asylum, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire.

Govan District.

The District Board have purchased 171 acres of land at Hawkhead, near Paisley, on which they are about to proceed with the erection of a District Asylum.

The Lanark District, which consists of all the parishes of Lanarkshire, with the exception of the parishes of Barony, Glasgow City, and Govan, was disjoined in 1888 from the District formerly known as the Glasgow District and erected into a separate District. The pauper lunatics of the District are at present accommodated in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses at Hamilton and Old Monkland, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. The District Board have acquired the estate of Hartwood, upwards of 600 acres in extent, on which the erection of a District Asylum is proceeding.

Lanark
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated in the Parochial Asylums of Abbey, Paisley, and Greenock. The portion of the District which lay within the parish of Govan was in 1888 disjoined from the District, and now forms a part of the newly erected Govan Lunacy District.

Renfrew
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead. By the removal of private and pauper boarders from other Districts, and by certain internal rearrangements, the asylum has been made capable of adequately meeting the present wants of the District.

Argyll and
Bute Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Ayr District are accommodated in the Ayr District Asylum and in the Lunatic Wards of the Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse.

Ayr District.

The pauper lunatics of the Southern Counties District are accommodated in the Second House of the Crichton Royal Institution, and in the Lunatic Wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse.

Southern
Counties
District.

VII. ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATE
LUNATICS.

There is abundant accommodation in Scotland for private patients belonging to the more opulent classes of the community, and it is probable that such accommodation will always be adequately supplied either in public or in private establishments. The provision made for the poorer class of private patients who require asylum treatment is, however, less complete at present than is desirable. Private asylums which received patients at the lowest rates of board were never regarded by the Board as satisfactory establishments. It was practically impossible to make adequate provision for persons requiring asylum treatment at the rates of board which were charged there and at the same time to allow of a profit to the proprietors. It is therefore satisfactory to be able to state that such institutions are now extinct in Scotland. The institutions into which it would be desirable that all patients of limited means should be received are the Royal Asylums, and it has been frequently indicated in previous reports that in providing adequately for such patients the Royal Asylums perform a most charitable and most useful work. The Royal Asylums are distributed over the country in such a way as to make them fairly convenient as regards locality for supplying the accommodation required; and in supplying it they appear to the Board to be acting in the spirit of their founders. The class for which at present inadequate provision is made consists of those whose circumstances permit of a rate of board being paid for them equal to or somewhat above the rate charged for pauper lunatics, but not so much above it as to obtain accommodation in the better class of private asylums. This may be said broadly to include persons able to pay at the rate of from £25 to £50 a year. In most cases where the payments are restricted to a sum not much exceeding £25 a year, it is at present impossible to obtain accommodation for a patient in an asylum except as a pauper; and even when £50 a year can be paid it is frequently difficult to obtain it except by submitting to that condition.

It is important to keep in view that the present position of the matter leads in many instances to the pauperising of persons who might under other circumstances be saved from it. Efforts will frequently be made by relatives and friends to keep a patient from becoming a burden on the rates if they can thereby save him from the stigma of pauperism. If, however, the patient is forced into the position of pauperism, notwithstanding that these relatives or friends defray all the cost of his maintenance, there is an obvious inducement to them to avail themselves of the benefits of the position, when they are obliged to submit to the degradation.

We have given full recognition to the degree to which the Managers and Directors of Royal Asylums have endeavoured to meet the wants of private patients in more or less straitened circumstances. But we think that they will not have done all that ought to be done, nor all that can be done if public attention is intelligently directed to the matter, until all patients for whom rates of board

of not more than £25 a year can be paid are provided for in these institutions as private patients. Asylum Accommodation for Private Lunatics.

VIII. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The parochial expenditure for each county on account of pauper lunatics is given in Table XXI. (Appendix A), for year ending 14th May 1889. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 11,875 pauper lunatics, who were under care in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £229,347 was paid; of which £170,688 was cost of asylum treatment, £15,887 was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £35,662 was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £7110 was for certification, transport, and other expenses. There was £10,663 of this expenditure repaid by relatives and others, and £91,335 was contributed by Government.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The following statement, extracted from Table XXII., shows the rate at which the expenditure for pauper lunatics has increased since 1858:— Increase of Expenditure since 1858.

Years.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, Cost of Transport, &c.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Total Yearly Expenditure by Parochial Boards per Patient.
1858 . . .	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652	£17 0 6
1859-63 . . .	76,430	14,763	4081	95,225	13 11 6
1864-68 . . .	92,657	15,157	4400	112,214	20 6 1
1869-73 . . .	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122	21 16 6
1874-79 . . .	151,068	17,787	4809	173,664	24 6 5
1879-84 . . .	177,794	22,554	6188	206,536	24 5 5
1884-85 . . .	184,322	31,203	6241	218,747	23 19 7
1885-86 . . .	186,025	31,203	6323	224,052	24 0 6
1886-87 . . .	186,329	33,107	6546	225,982	23 16 7
1887-88 . . .	184,522	34,717	6551	225,789	23 4 8
1888-89 . . .	186,575	35,662	7110	229,347	23 0 8

This Table shows an increase of expenditure by Parochial Boards on pauper lunatics from £80,652 in 1858 to £229,347 in 1888-89. Parochial Boards are thus spending on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in establishments more than three times the amount spent in 1858, and on the maintenance of those in private dwellings more than twice as much. This increase is to some extent due to the increased cost of maintenance per head which took place between the years 1858 and 1878, and was no doubt largely owing to more liberal views as to what is necessary for the proper care and treatment of lunatics, and to changes in the cost of articles of food and clothing.

But the last column of Table XXII. shows that while the cost per head gradually rose from 1858 till 1877-78, when it attained its maximum, it has since that year, on the whole, shown a tendency to fall. The year 1888-89 shows an annual cost per head of £23, 0s. 8d., which is lower than the cost in any year since 1873, when it was £22, 19s. 9d.

Cost per head has been falling since 1877-78.

It will therefore be seen that the great bulk of increased expenditure since 1858, and more than the whole of the increase during the last eleven years, is not due to more lavish outlay in Increase of Expenditure due to growth of numbers.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

the methods of caring for and treating pauper lunatics, but to the increased number of persons admitted to the pauper lunatic roll. The causes which have led to this increased number are discussed in the 'Quinquennial Retrospect,' pages xlvii-lxvi of this Report.

Cost of Land
and Buildings
not taken into
account in the
Tables.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure as given in Table XXII. refers only to the cost of maintenance which is borne in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by Government and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the interest on the greater part of the money which has been laid out in the purchase of land, and the erection of the institutions in which pauper lunatics are treated. These expenses are defrayed out of special assessments on all Lunacy Districts in which District Asylums have been provided. In the case of patients accommodated in Royal or Chartered Asylums, or in Parochial Asylums not belonging to the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, some account is taken of the cost of providing the accommodation, but this is not regulated by any fixed rule.

Repayments
by relatives.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources have increased from £1877 in 1859 to £10,663 in 1888-89.

Amount of
Parliamentary
Grant.

The contributions from imperial funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each of the fifteen years in which the parliamentary grant has been in operation, are shown in the following statement:—

		Amount of Parliamentary Grant towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics.	
For the year ending 14th May	1875,	.	£59,483
"	"	1876,	62,637
"	"	1877,	65,470
"	"	1878,	68,533
"	"	1879,	71,272
"	"	1880,	73,833
"	"	1881,	76,856
"	"	1882,	79,711
"	"	1883,	81,495
"	"	1884,	83,089
"	"	1885,	85,111
"	"	1886,	87,164
"	"	1887,	88,258
"	"	1888,	89,072
"	"	1889,	91,335

Daily Cost of
Maintenance in
Establish-
ments.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1879-80 to 1888-89 is shown in Table XXIII. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 3¼d., which is the same as last year, and ½d. less than that for the previous four years.

Daily Cost of
each Mode of
Provision for
Pauper
Lunatics.

Table XXIV. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished to us by inspectors of poor, the average daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 14th May 1889, and the proportion in which each mode is adopted in each county. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in asylums, in

licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings, varies considerably in the different counties. Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and the highest 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., which, calculated for the year, would be £20, 3s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and £30, 15s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost for a county is 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and the highest 1s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., or £15, 11s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and £22, 8s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 6d. and the highest is 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., or £9, 2s. 6d. and £18, 12s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Table XXV. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums. Rates of Board
in Establish-
ments.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £25 per annum, which is the rate in the Dumfries Asylum, to £31, which is the rate in the Edinburgh Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £20 in the Fife Asylum to £27, 10s. in the Stirling Asylum. In Parochial Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong varies from £20, 13s. 10d., which is the estimated cost in the Glasgow City Asylum, to £25, 3s. 9d., which is the estimated cost in the Barony Asylum.

The rates in District Asylums may be regarded as showing the actual cost of maintenance in these establishments. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up District Asylums is defrayed out of county assessment; whereas, in the case of Royal Asylums, it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences, it is defrayed out of the poor-rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the Table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £15, 4s. 5d. in the Buchan Poorhouse to £25, 5s. 11d. in the St Cuthbert's Poorhouse, the cost of the Buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

The great differences in the estimated cost of patients, shown between one establishment of the same class and another, both in the case of Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, are not accounted for by differences in these establishments in regard to dietary or accommodation.

Tables XXVI. and XXVIIA. show the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial years 1887-88, and 1888-89, Accounts of
District
Boards.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.1. Cost of
Providing
Asylum Ac-
commodation.

on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith. They refer entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes. The figures in these tables give much useful information with regard to a branch of expenditure on pauper lunacy which is too apt to be overlooked; but it would be necessary to take into account the special considerations applicable to each case, to enable a satisfactory estimate to be formed of what is the annual cost of providing and maintaining asylum accommodation.

2. Cost of
Maintenance
of Patients.

Tables XXVII. and XXVIII. show in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial years 1887-88 and 1888-89, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1887-88 is £24, 10s. 3d., and after deduction of farm profits, the average net cost is £23, 7s. 7d.;* and for the year 1888-89 the average cost is £24, 16s. 0d., and the net cost £23, 10s. 7d., which shows an increase in the net cost during the latter year of 3s. per patient. The expenditure, under such heads of these Tables as embrace articles produced by asylum farms and gardens, is liable to be more or less affected by varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the 'net maintenance expenses,' which are stated under deduction of farms' profits. The following statements give a summation of the gross expenses per patient, as shown by the Tables, in all District Asylums for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89, under the five heads specified:—

No.	YEAR 1887-88. ASYLUMS.	Food.	Tobacco (per Male Patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.	All other Expenses.	Total Maintenance, Ex- penses, without deduction of Profit on Farm, &c.†
1	Argyll District Asylum,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	Ayr	10 17 5	0 8 8	0 0 9	1 17 7	10 4 8	23 5 0
3	Banff	9 9 7	0 9 1	0 1 8	1 12 10	11 18 4	23 6 8
4	Elgin	11 4 7	0 11 3	0 10 11	2 8 10	9 11 3	24 1 7
5	Fife	12 0 10	0 14 5	0 11 6	1 17 3	9 10 0	24 6 1
6	Glasgow	9 2 2	0 6 1	0 7 0	1 10 11	11 0 2	22 3 2
7	Haddington	10 14 2	0 6 9	0 3 3	1 12 5	12 19 0	25 12 11
8	Inverness	11 5 6	0 9 5	0 9 0	1 18 8	13 0 6	26 18 3
9	Midlothian	8 14 11	0 8 9	0 14 1	1 9 6	10 7 7	21 10 6
10	Perth	11 0 1	0 11 5	0 0 7	1 6 7	12 15 2	25 8 0
11	Roxburgh	10 15 8	0 8 1	0 5 2	2 7 1	12 1 8	25 13 5
12	Stirling	10 3 2	0 9 8	0 3 3	1 9 8	16 19 3	29 0 3
	Averages,	10 9 4	0 12 0	0 4 7	2 13 4	13 14 11	27 8 5
		10 4 6	0 9 3	0 5 9	1 17 2	11 18 4	24 10 3

* These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident.

† The difference between the sum shown in the last column and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it arises from the fact that the 'Total Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco,' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

No.	YEAR 1888-89.	Food.	Tobacco (per Male Patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.	All other Expenses.	Total Mainte- nance Ex- penses, without deduction of Profit on Farm, &c.*
	ASYLUMS.						
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Argyll District Asylum,	10 19 8	0 9 4	0 0 9	1 9 6	10 19 1	23 13 8
2	Ayr "	9 11 1	0 9 0	0 2 5	1 17 7	11 18 4	23 13 5
3	Banff "	10 16 10	0 10 8	0 9 11	2 15 3	9 4 2	23 11 9
4	Elgin "	11 8 2	0 15 1	0 12 8	1 14 3	9 13 3	23 15 0
5	Fife "	9 19 11	0 6 3	0 7 5	1 7 6	10 14 8	22 12 7
6	Glasgow †	10 7 6	0 6 11	0 3 2	1 10 9	12 7 1	24 12 7
7	Haddington "	10 9 0	0 8 3	0 9 7	1 17 11	12 11 1	25 11 6
8	Inverness "	8 12 10	0 8 0	0 16 4	1 13 8	10 12 8	21 19 7
9	Midlothian "	10 4 1	0 12 8	0 2 10	2 3 5	13 11 2	26 7 5
10	Perth "	10 11 5	0 8 8	0 5 4	2 4 9	11 16 6	25 2 3
11	Roxburgh "	10 1 6	0 10 1	0 3 4	1 12 6	15 14 10	27 17 0
12	Stirling "	10 19 6	0 11 2	0 6 11	3 3 0	14 15 1	29 10 3
	Averages,	10 4 3	0 9 3	0 6 9	1 19 3	12 1 1	24 16 0

The latter statement shows that in the year 1888-89 the highest expenditure under the head of Food was £11, 8s. 2d. per patient, in the Elgin Asylum; and the lowest £8, 12s. 10d., in the Inverness Asylum, which is £1, 11s. 5d. below the average of all District Asylums. In some asylums which showed an expenditure on food considerably above the average, the expenditure on food has fallen within the last three years; and in others which showed an unusually low outlay on food the expenditure has been raised. There has thus, as regards the price of food, been a tendency towards approximation to the average expenditure. But the case of the Inverness Asylum stands alone, as being the only one of those showing an expenditure on food below the average in 1886-87 which shows a still further reduction of outlay on food during each of the two succeeding years.

Tables XXVIII., and XXVIII.A. show the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the years 1887-8 and 1888-9; and also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are not furnished from diet tables, but are derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

3. Quantities
and Values of
Articles
consumed.

Tables XXIX. and XXIX.A. show the quantity of each article supplied to asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated.

4. Quantities
and Values of
Articles sup-
plied by Farm
and Garden.

* The difference between the sum shown in the last column and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it arises from the fact that the 'Total Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco,' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

† Now Kirklands Asylum.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

5. Farm and
Garden
Accounts.

Tables XXX. and XXXA. show under various heads the receipts during the years 1887-8 and 1888-9 of asylum farms and gardens from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during these years, and the profit on each year's transactions.

In comparing the various amounts of profits shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

IX. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1880-89, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54 :—

1880,	.	.	10	1885,	.	.	10
1881,	.	.	13	1886,	.	.	8
1882,	.	.	10	1887,	.	.	11
1883,	.	.	1	1888,	.	.	9
1884,	.	.	10	1889,	.	.	5

The lunacy of persons so committed does not usually differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history, such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, generally constitutes the only difference; but when they have been committed to an asylum under the provisions of the Act referred to, difficulties lie in the way of their discharge, unless they can be certified to have completely recovered. It is not desirable that patients should be often confined in asylums under this procedure; but it sometimes has advantages, and certain cases could not be satisfactorily dealt with, except in the manner provided for by this or some similar enactment.

The figures in the statement, however, by no means disclose the extent to which the provisions of the section dealing with dangerous lunatics are taken advantage of. In the great majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that due arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary way, is almost always regarded by the Sheriff as 'an arrangement to his satisfaction,' and no further procedure under the section takes place.

It is a wise provision of the law which permits proceedings to be begun under the provisions of the section specially referring to dangerous lunatics, and which allows them to be concluded under the provisions of that dealing with ordinary cases of lunacy, because in this way the section referring to dangerous lunatics can be taken advantage of for the protection either of the public

or of the lunatic in cases where no steps for the lunatic's confinement are taken by those on whom the duty of doing so would in ordinary circumstances fall, while by concluding the proceedings in the manner prescribed for ordinary cases, the obstacles to the patient's discharge, which are interposed by the terms of the fifteenth section, and are in the great majority of cases found to be unnecessary and undesirable, are removed.

X. ALIEN LUNATICS.

Alien Lunatics.

During 1889, 28 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, all of whom were removed from asylums; 7 were sent to England, 1 to Wales, and 20 to Ireland.

We again call attention to the circumstance that pauper lunatics who are thus sent to Ireland are frequently, on arriving there, placed in the ordinary wards of poorhouses, from which they soon discharge themselves and return to this country.

XI. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

Lunatics
under Judicial
Factors.

At the end of June 1889 there were 659 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. In some of these cases the means of the wards have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way:—

- 378 were in asylums in Scotland;
- 237 were in private dwellings in Scotland; and
- 44 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Of the 44 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 17 were in asylums in England, 25 were in private dwellings in England, 1 was in an asylum in Ireland, and 1 was in an asylum in Belgium.

The amount of supervision which we exercise over these patients was fully described in our Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports.

XII. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1890. Quinquennial Retrospect.

QUINQUENNIAL RETROSPECT.

From 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, to 1st January 1890, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board and on their registers has increased from 5824 to 12,302, showing an increase of 6478. Increase of number since 1858.

Quinquennial
Retrospect.

In Table I. of Appendix A, we give the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes. The number of private and pauper patients, and the modes of disposing of them, are shown by this Table to have undergone the following changes:—

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	625
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	108
2. Pauper Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	4835
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	661
Total, . . .	6229
<i>Increase of number in Training Schools, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison,</i>	249
<i>Total Increase,</i>	6478

Difference
between the
Mode of
Distribution at
1st January
1858 and at 1st
January 1890.

The mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for on the 1st of January of each year since that time, is given in Table II. (Appendix A). The following statement shows the difference between the modes of distribution at the beginning and at the end of the whole period:—

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1890.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.	Net Increase.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . .	2380	6882	4502	...	...
„ Private Asylums,	745	156	...	589	...
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouse, . . .	840	2387	1547	...	...
„ Private Dwellings,	1804	2573	769	...	...
„ The Lunatic Department of the General Prison, . . .	26	58	32	...	...
Training Schools,	29	246	217	...	...
Total Increase or Decrease,	5824	12302	7067	589	6478

Proportion of
Lunatics to
Population.

These figures show that, of the increase of 7067 which has taken place in the population of public establishments, 589 may be due to a decrease in the number of patients in private asylums. Deducting these, we have had since 1858 a net increase of 6478 in the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board, or 111 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been only 35 per cent.*

* The population is calculated according to the estimated populations given by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1857 and of 1889.

In this year the proportion of private lunatics in establishments is 40 per 100,000 of population, which is 1 less than last year, when it had reached the highest figure yet recorded. Quinquennial
Retrospect.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments per 100,000 of population was this year 191, which is 3 above last year, and is the highest figure yet recorded.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in private dwellings per 100,000 is this year 60, as against 57 last year, and is the highest proportion reached since 1860.

The proportion of all pauper lunatics per 100,000 of population shows an almost steady increase since 1858, and this year attains its highest figure of 251, as against the next highest 245, which was attained last year.

The end of the past year marks the termination of one of the quinquennial periods into which our statistical Tables are divided, and in accordance with our custom we now present a special review of the changes that have taken place in the numbers and distribution of the insane during the past five years, and also of those which have taken place since the 1st of January 1858 up to the present time. Statistics of
Quinquennial
1885-90.

During the last quinquenniad, as shown in Table I. Appendix A, there has been an average of 11,382 registered lunatics in Scotland, being an increase of 1145 over the previous quinquenniad. The absolute increase has been from 10,627 on 1st January 1885 to 11,998 on 1st January 1890, which is an increase of 1371. This is made up of an increase of 173 private patients and 1198 pauper patients. As regards private patients the increase has shown itself only among those resident in establishments, who have increased by 175. On the other hand, private patients in private dwellings have decreased by 2. Pauper patients in establishments have increased by 614, and pauper patients in private dwellings by 584. The most remarkable change during the quinquenniad has been the increase in the number of pauper patients in private dwellings. This class of patients has increased 31 per cent. During the previous quinquenniad pauper lunatics in private dwellings also increased in a remarkable manner, the increase being nearly 32 per cent. Earlier quinquenniads showed a tendency to a decrease of the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings. The number of lunatics in establishments has always, however, shown an increase. The general tendency shown by the number of registered lunatics however provided for has always been in the direction of increase.

INCREASE OF THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED LUNATICS.

A question which will always be of great interest relates to the amount of mental disease in the community. There is a widely prevalent belief that insanity is not only increasing, but that it is increasing to an extent which is alarming. And it is not surprising that such a belief should exist when the increase in the size and number of lunatic asylums is considered, and when it is

Increased number does not imply increased prevalence of insanity.

Quinquennial
Retrospect.

known that a rapid growth, year by year, of the number of registered lunatics, is disclosed by official returns.

A reference to the Table on page xlviii shows that the number of lunatics has increased during the 32 years which have elapsed since 1858, from 5824 to 12,302. The population of Scotland has increased during the same period from 3,012,310 to 4,077,070. The number of lunatics has thus increased 111 per cent., while the general population has only increased 35 per cent. It is from such figures as these that the conclusion has been drawn that mental disease is rapidly increasing; but, as has been stated in previous Annual Reports, these figures do not, when their character is fully understood, justify the conclusion which at first sight they seem to support.

Term lunatic
now extended
to a larger class
than formerly.

One of the most important things to be noted in considering all questions connected with the statistics of lunacy is that the condition which is called lunacy is one which is not susceptible of rigid definition. The extension of the limits of the condition to which the term lunacy is applied has contributed largely to increase the number of persons registered as lunatics. Unsoundness of mind varies in kind and in degree from the slightest forms of mental weakness or perversion to the extreme forms of complete mental overthrow or destruction. It is obvious that a considerable degree of unsoundness of mind is necessary to justify us in relegating any one to the class of persons who are registered as lunatics; but there is no point in the scale, which can be fixed by a definition, above which we can say that every condition must be regarded as sanity, and below which every condition must be regarded as insanity. The limits within which the class of lunatics has been defined have, indeed, varied at different periods and in different countries, according to the kind and degree of social development which has been attained at different times and in different places. It can thus be easily understood that the proportion of the population classed as lunatics at the beginning of the present century may differ greatly from the proportion which is now classed as lunatics, and that the increase which has taken place in the number of registered lunatics need not imply that an increase has taken place in the prevalence of unsoundness of mind.

The change which has taken place has been in the direction of widening the limits of the degree of mental unsoundness needed to constitute insanity; and this change had made great progress during the half century which preceded the Act of 1857, by which the present system of lunacy administration in Scotland was established. Our statistics only refer to the time subsequent to that enactment. There can be no doubt, however, in the minds of those who are familiar with the administration of lunacy during the last thirty-two years, that these limits have been still further widened during that time—and that many persons are certified as lunatics at present who would not have been so certified even so recently as the year 1857.

Many causes have contributed to this result. Among them is the consideration that it must generally be with reluctance that

the conclusion is arrived at that a person is in a state which makes it necessary to treat him as a lunatic, and this reluctance will amount to a refusal when the consequences are beneficial neither to the individual nor to the community among which he is placed. On the other hand, the reluctance will be diminished when benefits either to the individual or to the community are to be obtained by treating a person as a lunatic, and the reluctance may cease altogether, and may even give place to a desire to find grounds for regarding a person as a lunatic, when the consequences appear to be wholly beneficial. The changes which have taken place during recent times in regard to the treatment of lunatics have happily been all in the direction of increasing the advantages attaching to the position of the insane.

Insanity is now universally recognised as a disease, and those affected by it are felt to be entitled to sympathy. This has led to an amelioration of the treatment of the insane and to the more extensive provision of asylums for their relief.

INCREASE OF THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.

The number of private lunatics in asylums has increased from 1012 in 1858 to 1637 in 1890. These numbers represent an increase from 34 per 100,000 of population in 1858 to 40 per 100,000 in 1890. There is thus, after allowance is made for the increase of population, an increase of 18 per cent. This might at first sight be thought attributable to the greater willingness on the part of relatives to resort to asylum treatment now than when that treatment presented fewer advantages. But the statistics show that the real cause of the increase is that patients are now permitted to remain for longer periods in asylums. A reference to Table V. (Appendix A.) shows that the number of private lunatics annually admitted to asylums has only increased at the same rate as the population of the country, having been always about 12 or 13 per 100,000 in each year. The increase of the number of private patients in asylums is therefore due almost entirely to their residence in asylums being for longer periods now than it used to be. The following statement shows the average length of residence during six quinquennials.

Average Length of Residence of Private Lunatics in Asylums during six Quinquennials 1860-89.

Quinquennials.	Average residence in Years.	Quinquennials.	Average residence in Years.	Increase due to longer residence, not to lower death- rate.
1860-64 . . .	2·7	1875-79 . . .	2·8	
1865-69 . . .	2·8	1880-84 . . .	3·1	
1870-74 . . .	2·9	1885-89 . . .	3·2	

It has been suggested that the accumulation of patients in asylums which has occurred, notwithstanding the fact that the number annually sent to asylums has not increased, is due to the death-rate in asylums having been diminished by the improvements in treatment. The facts do not, however, bear out

Quinquennial
Retrospect.

this view as far as private patients are concerned. The death-rate among private patients in asylums, calculated on the figures of Table IV. (Appendix A) is shown in the following statement to have been fairly steady during the whole period.

Annual Death-Rate of Private Patients in Establishments for the Insane, for six Quinquennials 1860-89.

Quinquennials.	Death-rate per cent.	Quinquennials.	Death-rate per cent.
1860-64 . . .	7.2	1875-79 . . .	7.3
1865-69 . . .	7.3	1880-84 . . .	7.0
1870-74 . . .	7.1	1885-89 . . .	6.5

The increase in the numbers due to the decrease in the death-rate during the last two quinquennials, taken along with the increase in the rate during the earlier quinquennials, would not account for more than an insignificant increase—probably less than 2 per cent. of the number of patients.

Only a small number of the non-pauper insane who are in private dwellings come upon the register—only those indeed who are boarded away from home, or who are possessed of property which is administered by judicial factors. It was only after the passing of the Lunacy Amendment Act of 1866 that the regulations which determine the present position of private lunatics in private dwellings became law, and after that time the introduction of the system of registration was a gradual process, which cannot be said to have attained completion till about the year 1876. It will thus be understood that the increase of the number of registered private patients, from 20 in the year 1858 to 111 in the year 1876, was due to the development of the system of registration. Since 1876 the number has increased to 128.

INCREASE OF THE NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Increased
number of
Pauper
Lunatics.

The increase since 1858 of the number of registered lunatics who are paupers is a fact altogether different in character from the increase which has taken place in the number of private patients. This is true both in regard to those pauper lunatics who are in establishments for the insane and in regard to those who are in private dwellings. Pauper lunatics in establishments have increased from 2953 in the year 1858 to 7788 in the year 1890. These numbers represent an increase from 98 per 100,000 of the population in 1858, to 191 per 100,000 of the population in 1890. There is thus, after allowance has been made for the increase of population, an increase of 95 per cent. in the number of pauper lunatics in establishments.

Increase not
due to longer
residence.

This increase of the number is not due as in the case of private patients to accumulation resulting from a lengthening of the period of residence in establishments. This will be seen at once from the following statement of the average periods of residence in each of

the six quinquennials. It should be understood that when a patient has been transferred from one institution to another the periods of residence in the two institutions are counted in the statement as one continuous period. Quinquennial Retrospect.

Average Length of Residence of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments for the Insane during six Quinquennials 1860-89.

Quinquennials.	Average residence in Years.	Quinquennials.	Average residence in Years.
1860-64 . . .	3·5	1875-79 . . .	3·3
1865-69 . . .	3·4	1880-84 . . .	3·4
1870-74 . . .	3·4	1885-89 . . .	3·6

This statement shows that the average periods of detention of pauper patients in establishments have manifested little variation during the period of thirty years embraced in the quinquennials.

There has been a greater improvement in the death-rate among pauper patients in establishments than among private patients in establishments. The amount of the improvement is shown in the following statement.

Annual Death-Rate of Pauper Patients in Establishments for the Insane for six Quinquennials 1860-89.

Quinquennials.	Death-rate per cent.	Quinquennials.	Death-rate per cent.
1860-64 . . .	9·1	1875-79 . . .	8·0
1865-69 . . .	8·7	1880-84 . . .	8·1
1870-74 . . .	8·9	1885-89 . . .	7·9

If effect be given to the decreased death-rate, it would only account for a very small increase of the number of pauper lunatics in establishments—certainly not more than 6 per cent.

The more thoroughly the statistics are examined and the more the social history of the people is considered, the more clearly does it appear that the changes which have occurred in the number of pauper lunatics have been the result of various causes, and that the influence of some of these has been felt in different degrees in different localities. The social movements have not been all in the same direction. Some have had a tendency rather to restrict than to augment the number of pauper lunatics. One set of circumstances whose tendency has been in this direction is that which has led to a decrease in the number of paupers. On 14th May 1857 the number of registered paupers, including pauper lunatics, was 79,217, and notwithstanding the addition of more than a million to the population of Scotland which has taken place since that date, the number of registered paupers on 14th May 1889 had decreased to 58,232—being a decrease of 26 per cent. So far, therefore, as pauper lunacy is the result of the causes which affect the number of ordinary paupers, the number of pauper lunatics must have tended to decrease rather than to increase. It must not be lost sight of, however, that mere administration may have and has had great influence on the number of ordinary paupers. Indeed it is known that the decrease in the number of registered paupers has been largely due to the way in which the poor law is administered, but this, though it has reduced the Increased number of Pauper Lunatics due to many causes.

number of ordinary paupers has not had a like effect on the number of pauper lunatics. There has been an increasing tendency to recognise in disability arising from mental disorder a special claim to receive relief from the poor-rate, and this tendency received a powerful stimulus by the introduction in 1875 of the Parliamentary Grant to Parochial Boards in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics. The Grant also increased the number of pauper lunatics by inducing parochial authorities to transfer persons of somewhat unsound mental condition from the position of ordinary paupers to that of lunatic paupers. A considerable number of paupers are in a feeble mental condition, which may or may not be regarded as lunacy, according as the parochial authorities think suitable. Before the introduction of the Grant these authorities were not likely to perceive any advantage in regarding such persons as lunatics, as one of the effects of placing them on the register of pauper lunatics was to subject the mode in which they were provided for to special regulations. But any disinclination on the part of Parochial Boards to come under such regulations was diminished when these regulations became associated with a grant of money from the Exchequer.

It has to be kept in view, in considering the relation of pauper lunacy to ordinary pauperism, that when a person becomes insane it is generally necessary for his proper treatment that he should be provided for in a way which is so costly as to be beyond the means of classes much above those among which ordinary pauperism arises. This is especially the case when the patient is removed to an asylum. Many families who are able to bear the burden of maintaining an insane relative so long as he can be cared for at home, are unable to meet the expense of maintaining a patient in an asylum. Other circumstances tend to prevent insane persons from being removed to asylums. There may be for instance a prejudice against asylum treatment in the minds of the relatives; there may be no asylum within convenient distance; or asylum accommodation may be practically unobtainable.

The following two tables present the statistics of each county in Scotland in a way which shows the changes that have taken place from quinquenniad to quinquenniad during the last thirty years. The statistics of the first two years after the establishment of the Board, 1858 and 1859, are omitted, as the materials for accurate and complete tabulation were less satisfactory in the first years of the Board's administration than they subsequently became.

These tables are abstracts of the information given in Tables X., XI., and XII. (Appendix A). The first of the two statements shows the quinquennial averages per 100,000 of the population—(1) of the number of persons who became pauper lunatics annually, and were sent to establishments from the parishes of each county, (2) of the number of pauper lunatics transferred from care in private dwellings to establishments, and (3) of the number of pauper lunatics resident in establishments. The second tabular statement shows the quinquennial averages per 100,000 of the population—(1) of the number in each county who became pauper lunatics, and were left in private dwellings, (2) of the number of pauper lunatics transferred annually from establishments to

COUNTIES.	Section 1.						Section 2.						Section 3.						COUNTIES.				
	Annual Average Number of persons per 100,000 of the Population, who became Pauper Lunatics and were sent to Establishments.						Annual Average Number of Persons per 100,000 of the Population, who were Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings and were transferred to Establishments.						Average Numbers of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of the Population, resident in Establishments.										
	Quinquennials.						Quinquennials.						Quinquennials.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6					
Aberdeen.	36	39	41	46	49	41	5	8	0	4	1	1	1	135	145	163	186	214	214	79	13	Aberdeen.	
Argyll.	23	28	38	47	48	49	27	6	1	0	1	8	5	122	176	200	255	329	342	220	13	Argyll.	
Ayr.	22	38	48	48	49	27	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	69	90	126	155	175	181	6	6	Ayr.	
Banff.	19	27	30	32	42	47	26	5	1	0	7	0	1	76	118	150	168	198	226	160	98	Banff.	
Berwick.	24	24	34	36	32	28	4	2	2	2	...	2	85	104	181	172	201	188	103	13	23	Berwick.	
Bute.	18	24	54	54	54	51	3	2	4	4	...	1	114	115	166	261	299	276	162	23	13	Bute.	
Caithness.	18	21	19	31	37	38	1	3	3	2	9	1	87	88	115	150	182	195	108	13	23	Caithness.	
Clackmannan.	17	21	34	39	44	36	19	8	4	2	...	3	118	118	135	146	144	165	69	21	13	Clackmannan.	
Dumbarnton.	27	30	39	41	45	40	13	5	1	6	...	3	96	111	126	145	155	138	42	17	21	Dumbarnton.	
Dumfries.	51	59	40	44	45	40	9	8	7	1	9	1	130	169	179	194	196	175	45	21	13	Dumfries.	
Edinburgh.	33	38	58	66	67	69	6	12	5	1	8	5	197	183	190	186	187	173	24	14	35	Edinburgh.	
Elgin.	32	30	39	48	47	46	13	10	1	3	1	3	122	132	132	153	182	200	78	18	24	Elgin.	
Fife.	25	28	34	35	44	46	13	1	3	1	4	1	125	138	145	170	237	272	147	35	18	Fife.	
Forfar.	37	44	39	43	50	50	13	1	3	1	4	1	122	132	132	153	182	200	78	18	24	Forfar.	
Haddington.	37	44	39	43	50	50	13	1	3	1	4	1	122	132	132	153	182	200	78	18	24	Haddington.	
Inverness.	28	30	38	35	54	52	24	10	6	0	7	8	172	186	208	226	249	225	53	24	9	Inverness.	
Kincardine.	14	30	38	35	54	52	24	12	7	3	2	2	92	137	160	180	212	234	127	9	26	Kincardine.	
Kinross.	36	32	34	31	46	38	2	3	8	3	4	7	168	168	184	173	185	202	42	17	73	Kinross.	
Kirkcudbright.	14	30	38	35	54	52	24	7	1	4	1	1	137	138	257	342	297	224	87	73	9	Kirkcudbright.	
Lanark.	33	28	27	30	38	41	8	3	3	1	9	4	134	134	169	165	151	167	21	16	16	Lanark.	
Linlithgow.	38	46	62	61	60	56	18	4	4	0	9	4	154	154	163	141	153	162	63	9	9	Linlithgow.	
Nairn.	23	29	32	43	53	55	27	2	0	5	0	5	114	117	125	160	169	173	9	9	46	Nairn.	
Orkney.	22	26	19	44	70	79	57	7	4	8	...	4	163	164	165	165	228	274	111	46	25	Orkney.	
Peebles.	12	8	11	29	37	30	18	7	1	2	...	1	65	70	70	102	134	159	94	25	70	Peebles.	
Perth.	44	22	39	40	32	37	7	5	...	3	3	...	117	185	201	188	165	172	55	7	14	Perth.	
Renfrew.	32	33	40	54	52	52	20	2	9	1	4	3	164	179	204	224	231	245	81	14	24	Renfrew.	
Ross.	41	42	58	57	58	56	15	...	0	1	9	1	91	91	111	140	164	158	67	16	24	Ross.	
Roxburgh.	12	21	24	32	42	49	37	7	3	4	2	7	116	116	132	194	213	237	157	24	108	Roxburgh.	
Selkirk.	28	26	39	36	45	42	14	3	8	2	9	1	85	96	131	172	183	193	108	10	14	Selkirk.	
Shetland.	29	27	45	39	43	21	8	...	3	5	...	0	77	82	87	108	112	64	-14	-48	18	Shetland.	
Stirling.	11	9	17	37	34	27	36	13	3	8	1	9	20	34	21	Stirling.
Sutherland.	28	30	43	54	49	48	20	1	4	7	3	2	96	113	137	165	176	171	75	-5	12	Sutherland.	
Wigtown.	19	19	13	23	44	47	28	3	3	8	1	7	102	96	113	137	166	228	240	163	12	15	Wigtown.
SCOTLAND.	21	23	23	24	34	41	20	7	5	3	2	5	103	126	135	195	192	177	74	-15	2	2	SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.	Section 1.						Section 2.						Section 3.						COUNTIES.
	Annual Average Number of Persons per 100,000 of the Population who became Pauper Lunatics and were left in Private Dwellings.						Annual Average Number of Persons per 100,000 of the Population who were transferred as Pauper Lunatics from Establishments to Private Dwellings.						Average Number of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of the Population Resident in Private Dwellings.						
	Quinquennials.						Quinquennials.						Quinquennials.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Aberdeen.	3	10	5	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	47	45	36	38	45	7
Argyll.	3	5	6	2	7	2	-2	..	..	..	..	..	-23	141	140	114	105	99	-6
Ayr.	3	7	2	7	5	5	-1	..	..	..	..	..	39	45	40	34	30	42	-11
Banff.	4	4	4	0	5	5	-2	..	..	..	..	..	43	79	75	69	82	87	9
Berwick.	4	4	4	0	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	-50	79	61	49	56	70	31
Bute.	13	11	8	18	17	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1	104	97	94	97	88	89
Caitness.	6	3	2	5	3	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	153	134	123	144	151	-15
Clackmannan.	3	4	1	5	3	2	-6	..	..	..	..	..	0	41	34	44	34	25	31
Dumbarton.	3	4	1	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	35	33	28	20	19	-2
Dumfries.	5	5	4	12	5	7	-1	..	..	..	..	..	1	61	46	42	38	45	52
Edinburgh.	2	2	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	26	26	24	33	61	-9
Elgin.	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	-9	76	76	76	76	47	28
Fife.	2	3	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	39	47	47	53	83	17
Forfar.	2	3	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	73	56	42	42	53	27
Haddington.	3	6	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	112	104	115	170	219	17
Inverness.	7	8	4	12	20	21	14	..	..	..	..	..	32	136	117	130	135	130	33
Kincardine.	3	5	3	3	3	3	-1	..	..	..	..	..	-7	76	67	51	35	30	48
Kinross.	3	12	...	...	...	...	11	..	..	..	..	..	-0	100	100	139	115	86	116
Kirkcudbright.	4	5	5	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	68	85	78	53	57	17
Laurel.	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	15	13	11	21	34
Linlithgow.	3	1	...	...	...	...	-1	..	..	..	..	..	0	29	25	21	24	30	37
Nairn.	9	4	2	2	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	-2	54	62	64	44	25	33
Orkney.	9	4	7	15	12	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	-0	106	94	89	105	109	8
Peebles.	2	7	2	...	...	...	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	51	19	47	39	36	-3
Perth.	6	5	3	6	7	1	-3	..	..	..	..	..	1	108	99	91	84	102	-11
Renfrew.	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	12	17	15	18	10
Ross.	11	8	...	11	14	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	0	142	117	100	125	137	8
Roxburgh.	11	8	...	11	14	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	84	68	58	40	27	4
Selkirk.	8	12	...	14	13	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	66	34	14	12	16	-64
Shetland.	8	12	...	14	13	17	-1	..	..	..	..	..	-1	89	88	133	162	177	85
Sitting.	4	...	2	2	2	2	-2	..	..	..	..	..	3	32	39	36	31	34	-11
Sutherland.	7	9	4	14	15	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	134	112	92	101	128	152	24
Wigton.	8	9	4	14	15	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	105	117	110	87	89	110	21
SCOTLAND.	4	3	2	3	3	3	-1	..	..	..	..	..	55	47	43	39	45	57	12

private dwellings, and (3) of the number resident in private dwellings. Each statement gives also the increase or decrease of the numbers for each county and for the several categories, from the first quinquenniad to the sixth and also from the fifth to the sixth.

Quinquennial
Retrospect.

The most important parts of the first of these Tables are the first and third sections, in which the numbers of persons annually sent to establishments immediately after becoming pauper lunatics, and in which the average numbers resident in establishments, are shown. The second section of the Table however, is of importance, because it is necessary to know the number of persons sent to establishments who may have already been for some time on the register of pauper lunatics, as well as those sent at once to establishments, in order that the total number sent can be ascertained. The numbers in this second section of the Table are, however, comparatively small.

It will be observed in the first section of the first Table that the number of persons sent to establishments from the different counties in the first quinquenniad (1860-64) differ very widely. The number sent from Shetland, for example, was only in the proportion of 11 per 100,000 of the population, while the number sent from the county of Edinburgh was 53. Similar differences appear in the numbers belonging to the different counties in the third section of the Table, where the average number resident in establishments appears for Shetland in the proportion of 60 per 100,000 of inhabitants, and for Edinburgh in the proportion of 197. If these differences are examined it will be found that they correspond broadly with the extent to which asylum accommodation was then available for the several counties. When the present system of lunacy administration was established, asylum accommodation was very unequally distributed over the country. Such asylum accommodation as existed was situated, as a rule, near the great centres of population. Over large districts of Scotland it was necessary when a pauper lunatic was sent to an asylum to undertake what, with the means of communication as they were then, was a laborious journey of two or three days to reach the asylum. It is only reasonable to expect that in such circumstances asylum treatment would be less frequently resorted to than where establishments for the insane were within easy access. That this was the case will be perceived from a consideration of the following Table.

Influence of
Amount and
Accessibility
of Asylum
Accommoda-
tion.

Quinquennial
Retrospect.

Counties.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics who were Resident in Establishments within each of the following Counties and the rest of Scotland on 1st January 1858.		Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to the Parishes of each County who were Resident in Establishments at 1st January 1858.	
	Absolute Numbers.	Numbers per 100,000 of Population according to Census of 1851.	Absolute Numbers.	Numbers per 100,000 of Population according to Census of 1851.
1. Edinburgh,	1038	400	510	197
2. Forfar,	354	185	291	152
3. Lanark,	690	129	553	104
4. Aberdeen,	258	121	209	98
5. Renfrew,	172	109	153	97
6. Elgin,	37	94	34	86
<i>Dumfries,*</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>91</i>
<i>Perth,†</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>126</i>
Remaining 25 Counties of Scotland having no Asylum accommodation within them, or so little as not to influence the figures.)	135	11	951	74

As regards the six counties which are numbered, this Table shows that they had not only considerable asylum accommodation within them on 1st January 1858, but that they had an amount of accommodation within them in excess of what they themselves required, judging of their requirements by the number of lunatics in asylums chargeable to the parishes constituting the different counties. Thus the county of Edinburgh had accommodation within it for 1038 patients, but there were only 510 patients chargeable to the parishes of the county. In like manner the first and third columns of the Table show how the case stood as regards the other five counties.

Column four shows that, when the asylum accommodation within a county was much in excess of its own requirements, there occurred a high proportion to population of pauper lunatics in establishments chargeable to its parishes, that is, the proportion was high in comparison with that of other counties and with that of Scotland as a whole. Speaking broadly, the proportion may be said to rise with the rise of the excess. Thus the county of Edinburgh had accommodation for 1038 patients and there were 510 lunatics chargeable to its parishes in establishments, or 197 per 100,000 of population. Forfar again had accommodation for 354 patients and there were 291 lunatics chargeable to its parishes in establishments, the accommodation being thus less in excess of the requirements of Forfar, than occurred in the case of Edinburgh, and the pro-

* The figures relating to the county of Dumfries are given in italics in the Table, because its position was exceptional. Though the accommodation within it was beyond its own requirements, that accommodation was as much at the service of the county of Wigton, and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright as at the service of the county of Dumfries.

† The figures relating to the county of Perth are also given in italics because, though it possessed asylum accommodation within it, that accommodation was not sufficient for its own requirements.

portion to 100,000 of population was also less, being 152 as against 197. Quinquennial Retrospect.

The Table shows further that if, excluding the counties of Dumfries and Perth, we deal with the remaining 25 counties of Scotland, which had practically no asylum accommodation within them, there were only 74 lunatics in establishments chargeable to the parishes forming these counties per 100,000 of population as against 197 for Edinburgh, 152 for Forfar, 104 for Lanark and so on.

The figures in this Table show that the great increase which has taken place in the number of registered pauper lunatics resident in establishments may to a considerable extent be accounted for without the assumption that there has been any increase in the prevalence of mental disease in the community. But the view that the increase is due merely to the more adequate provision of asylum accommodation would not be correct. Other influences have been in operation which have affected the statistics.

One important object of the Lunacy Act of 1857 was the provision of adequate asylum accommodation for the pauper lunatics of every county, and it is in accordance with its requirements that the existing District Asylums have been erected. Another important object of the Act was to lay more imperatively upon parochial authorities than had previously been done the duty of sending to asylums those pauper lunatics who required asylum treatment. The effect of this last mentioned object of the Act became apparent before much of the new asylum accommodation to be provided had come into existence, and the effect has become greater in late years, since the provision of more abundant asylum accommodation has made the enforcement of the Act easier. It does not admit of doubt that a considerable portion of the total increase from 1858 to the present time is due to this. Influence of Legislation.

Some light may be thrown on the influence which the conditions which lead to ordinary pauperism exert upon the statistics of pauper lunacy by a comparison of the statistics of patients in establishments as they occur in localities with different degrees of pauperism. If we go back to the statistics of the year 1863, which is the middle year of the first quinquenniad of the Table on page lv, we find that there was in the whole of Scotland a proportion of 2571 registered paupers in every 100,000 of the population. The ten counties which had the highest proportion of pauperism were Argyll, Wigtown, Sutherland, Ross, Caithness, Inverness, Nairn, Kirkeudbright, Bute, and Elgin. These counties had proportions of registered paupers ranging from 3098 per 100,000 in Elgin to 4300 per 100,000 in Argyll. The ten counties which had the lowest proportions of pauperism were Dumbarton, Fife, Linlithgow, Clackmannan, Stirling, Forfar, Peebles, Lanark, Roxburgh, and Selkirk. These counties had proportions of registered paupers ranging from 1474 per 100,000 in Selkirk to 2363 per 100,000 in Dumbarton. Since the year 1863 the proportions in the several counties have varied so that some of the first group have ceased to Influence of the Conditions which lead to Pauperism.

Quinquennial
Retrospect.

be among the ten which showed the highest proportion of pauperism, and some of the second group have ceased to be among the ten which showed the lowest proportion. All of the first group, however, remain with proportions above the average pauperism of Scotland, and all of the second group remain with proportions below that average. The first group may, therefore, be accepted as fairly representing localities in which pauperism is in large proportion to population, and the second as representing localities in which it is in small proportion. An examination of the two groups shows that the first consists almost entirely of distinctively highland or rural counties, and the second almost entirely of lowland and urban counties. The two groups are also distinguished from one another by the fact that the counties in the first group contain populations which are stationary or decreasing in number, while the second group consists of counties whose populations are increasing in number. The population of the first group, according to the census of 1861, was 469,944, and according to the census of 1881 it was only 460,331. On the other hand the population of the second group was 1,280,837 in the year 1861, and it had increased to 1,731,008 in the year 1881.

The following tabular statement shows the statistics in the two groups for the quinquennials 1860-64 and 1885-89:—

Localities.	Quinquennials.	Absolute Numbers.			Numbers per 100,000 of Population.		
		Average Annual Number sent to Establishments.		Average Number Resident in Establishments.	Average Annual Number sent to Establishments.		Average Number Resident in Establishments.
		On becoming Pauper Lunatics.	Transferred from Private Dwellings.		On becoming Pauper Lunatics.	Transferred from Private Dwellings.	
Rural and High-land Group of Counties, . }	1860-64	97·0	15·2	491·4	21	3	105
	1885-89	240·6	18·4	1137·6	52	4	246
Urban and Low-land Group of Counties, . }	1860-64	435·4	9·4	1437·8	33	1	112
	1885-89	951·8	44·0	3253·6	51	2	174
Scotland, . }	1860-64	989·0	39·4	8617·6	32	1	118
	1885-89	2006·0	96·0	7457·6	51	2	189

This statement shows that in the first quinquennial (1860-64), there was a considerable difference in the numbers sent to establishments from the two groups in proportion to their population, the rural group sending only 21, against 33 sent by the urban group. In the last quinquennial (1885-89) the proportion sent by the two groups is practically identical. The average numbers resident at the two periods have, on the other hand, instead of approximating become more divergent. In the first quinquennial the proportionate

numbers were 105 for the rural group and 112 for the urban group, while in the last quinquenniad the corresponding numbers were 246 for the rural group and 174 for the urban. Thus the rural group which had the smaller proportion in the earlier period has the larger proportion in the later period. It appears therefore that the statistics referring to pauper lunatics in establishments in different localities have distinctive features. The comparison of the numbers resident at the two periods in the different localities also shows in a decisive way how misleading they would be if they were taken as indicating the comparative prevalence of mental disease. If they were so used the inference would be drawn that in 1860-64 the urban counties had proportionately 7 per cent. more mental disease than the rural counties, and that in 1885-89 the rural counties had 41 per cent. more mental disease than the urban, a sufficiently extravagant conclusion to be its own refutation.

Quinquennial
Retrospect.

Among the various influences which have combined to affect the statistics of pauper lunacy one of the most important is the change which has taken place in the character of asylum accommodation. This change has been progressive and it is still going on. It has always been the result of efforts to make asylums more efficient in the treatment of the insane. The improvements first made disclosed the possibilities of further improvements. The accommodation was made more spacious and better lighted, and the furniture more comfortable; tasteful decoration was introduced; objects of interest were supplied; the opportunities for work and recreation were increased; and the hospital appliances were made more efficient. With these improvements the necessity for restrictive discipline was diminished, and the benefit of diminishing it became better understood. The desirability of lessening the monotony of asylum life and the advantages derived from supplying occupation in healthy directions for both mind and body were rendered more apparent. The increased contentment of the patients and the greater ease in managing them produced by more comfortable surroundings made the beneficial influence of comfort more fully recognised; and the effect of good hospital treatment in alleviating the mental as well as the bodily condition of the insane caused increased attention to be given to the provision of good and sufficient hospital accommodation in asylums. In making asylums better adapted for the efficient treatment of insanity, they were also made suitable for the treatment of insane persons for whom asylum treatment was not at one time thought necessary. It has become less and less regarded as necessary that a patient should be in a state involving danger to himself or others to justify a resort to asylum treatment. The improvement of asylums has thus led to a disposition to make a more extensive and new use of them, involving as one of its results an increase of the number of persons classed or registered as lunatics.

Influence of
the Character
of Asylum Ac-
commodation.

No account of the changes which have taken place in the statistics of pauper lunacy in recent times would be complete without a reference to the effect of the Parliamentary Grant in aid

Influence of
the Parliamen-
tary Grant.

Quinquennial
Retrospect.

of the cost of the maintenance of pauper lunatics which has been given in each year since 1875. It will not, however, require more than a brief notice. Up to the year 1875 the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics in establishments fell upon the parishes to which they belonged. After the giving of the Parliamentary Grant the parishes had only to bear part of the expense, and hence there arose a greater willingness on the part of parochial authorities both to send lunatics to establishments and to leave them there. This is shown by comparing the numbers resident during the four years preceding the year of the Grant with the four years following. Between the years 1870 and 1874 these numbers increased from 4728 to 5088, and between the years 1875 and 1879 they increased from 5274 to 6292. The increase during the four years preceding 1875 was thus 360, while the increase during the four years following 1875 was 1018. The larger increase which took place during the later period may or may not have been desirable. We have in previous Reports* indicated that it was to some extent desirable and to some extent undesirable. But in any case it furnishes a striking illustration of the dependence of the statistics of pauper lunacy on causes unconnected with the amount of mental disease in the country.

Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

Pauper
Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

The changes which have taken place in the way of additions to and deductions from the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings since 1859 are given Table IX. of Appendix A. The following statement shows the total numbers of these changes:—

Changes among Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings since 1859.

Provided for in private dwellings on becoming pauper lunatics, .	3363
Transferred to private dwellings from establishments,	3038
Total pauper lunatics disposed of in private dwellings, . .	6401
Recovered,	537
Removed from the poor roll,	696
Transferred to establishments,	1821
Died,	2773
Total who ceased to be pauper lunatics in private dwellings, .	5827

During the first years of the administration of the Board the additions to the number of pauper lunatics under private care resulted chiefly from the provision of the law which required Inspectors of Poor to report to the Board all paupers of unsound mind within their parishes. About 1870 additions arising from this cause became fewer, and down to 1875 it seemed as if something like a normal annual number had been established. In the year 1875, however,

* See especially Twenty-first Annual Report (1879), pages xvii-xix; Twenty-fourth Annual Report (1882), pages xlv-lvi; Twenty-ninth Annual Report (1887), pages xliii-xliv.

the Parliamentary Grant was introduced, and this furnished parochial authorities with a special inducement such as had not previously existed to place paupers upon the register of lunatics. Thereafter the annual number of pauper lunatics reported to the Board and left in private dwellings greatly increased, as is shown in the first column of the following Table:—

Quinquennial
Retrospect.

Quinquennials.	Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.		
	Average Annual Number of Pauper Lunatics reported and left in Private Dwellings.	Average Annual Number of Pauper Lunatics transferred from Establishments to Private Dwellings.	Average Number Resident in Private Dwellings.
1860-64,	110	36	1691
1865-69,	109	40	1521
1870-74,	66	84	1454
1875-79,	113	57	1399
1880-84,	127	153	1690
1885-89,	125	231	2242

The second column of the statement refers to the transfer of pauper lunatics from establishments to private dwellings. Some of those are sent home to the care of their relatives and continue to be wholly or partially maintained out of the poor-rate, and some are boarded with strangers. Patients transferred from asylums now constitute the majority of the patients in private dwellings.* It will be observed in the foregoing Table that the number annually removed from asylums to private dwellings has steadily risen from 36 to 231, only one break occurring in the upward tendency. This break occurs immediately after the giving of the Parliamentary Grant. The table shows two instructive facts at this period,—(1) a remarkable increase in the number of persons in private dwellings reported as pauper lunatics, and (2) a decrease, instead of the usual increase, in the number removed as pauper lunatics from establishments to private dwellings. The second of these facts indicates that for a certain time the Grant fostered the keeping of pauper lunatics in asylums, notwithstanding the greater cost of that mode of providing for them.

The changes which have occurred in the number of pauper lunatics living with relatives and with strangers are given for Scotland as a whole, and also for certain Rural and Highland and Urban and Lowland Counties in the following Table:—

* The Board have always had in view the right of patients to be placed, as far as is consistent with their own welfare and the public safety, in the position which they would naturally have occupied had they been of sound mind, and which interferes as little as possible with their personal liberty. The Board have recognised it to be an important part of their duty to make the provision for pauper lunatics in private dwellings as satisfactory as possible, and they regard it as one of the advantages connected with this action that everything which tends to improve the way in which patients are provided for in private dwellings tends also to lessen the need for detention in asylums.

Quinquennial
Retrospect.

Quinquennials.	Average Number for each Quinquenniad of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.					
	With Relatives.			With Strangers.		
	Rural and Highland Group of Counties.*	Urban and Lowland Group of Counties.*	Whole of Scotland.	Rural and Highland Group of Counties.*	Urban and Lowland Group of Counties.*	Whole of Scotland.
Absolute Numbers.						
1861-65, . . .	484	299	1277	103	86	414
1866-70, . . .	392	235	1061	133	112	461
1871-75, . . .	341	196	915	141	155	539
1876-80, . . .	342	172	860	143	156	540
1881-85, . . .	383	189	931	164	260	759
1886-90, . . .	413	204	998	205	504	1244
Proportions per 100,000 of Population.						
1861-65, . . .	103	23	42	22	7	13
1866-70, . . .	84	17	33	29	8	14
1871-75, . . .	74	13	27	31	10	16
1876-80, . . .	74	11	24	31	9	15
1881-85, . . .	83	11	25	36	15	20
1886-90, . . .	89	11	25	45	27	32
Absolute Increase since 1861-65, }	...	...	...	102	418	830
Absolute Decrease since 1861-65, }	71	95	279	...	...	...
Percentage of Increase or Decrease on Absolute Numbers, }	15	32	22	99	486	207

This Table shows that the pauper lunatics living with relatives have decreased from 1277 in the quinquenniad 1861-65 to 998 in 1886-90, and those living with strangers have increased during the same period from 414 to 1244. The decrease in the number living with relatives has affected both the rural and urban groups of counties, but has been most marked in the urban. The increase in the number with strangers has also affected both groups, but has been more pronounced in the urban group. If we compare the whole statistics for the two groups, as is done in the following table, we find that in proportion to the population the rural group contributes much more largely than the urban group to the total number in private dwellings, the numbers per 100,000 being in 1861-65, 125 for the rural group and 30 for the urban group, and the corresponding numbers in 1885-90 being 134 and 38.

* The Rural and Highland group of Counties includes :—Argyll, Wigtown Sutherland, Ross, Caithness, Inverness, Nairn, Kirkcudbright, Bute and Elgin. The Urban and Lowland group includes Dumbarton, Fife, Linlithgow, Clackmannan, Stirling, Forfar, Peebles, Lanark, Roxburgh and Selkirk.

	Rural and Highland Group (per 100,000 of Population).			Urban and Lowland Group (per 100,000 of Population).			Quinquennial Retrospect.
	With Relatives.	With Strangers.	Total.	With Relatives.	With Strangers.	Total.	
1861-65	103	22	125	23	7	30	
1885-90	89	45	134	11	27	38	

The most important change which the figures on page lxiv disclose is the rapid increase during the last ten years of patients living with strangers in the urban counties. This change has shown itself in the counties which form the group dealt with, and also in other urban and lowland counties. Dr Fraser's remarks (Appendix C, page 115) give an illustration of this for the parish of St Cuthbert's, in the county of Edinburgh. In the counties included in the group the absolute number of patients living with strangers rose from 156 in 1876-80 to 504 in 1886-90. This remarkable rise has been due to the special activity in several of the large urban parishes in boarding out patients who have ceased to require asylum treatment.

It will be seen from what has been said that the increase in the number of registered lunatics does not imply that insanity is becoming more prevalent. The increase may be fairly attributed to a combination of influences of various kinds. These influences have led to a large class of the population being treated officially as lunatic, which was not so treated thirty-two years ago. This change has, on the whole, been a desirable one. A large class of persons who were not suitably provided for, and who were without official supervision, is now suitably provided for and efficiently supervised either in establishments or in private dwellings. By this, however, it is not meant that every patient is provided for precisely in the way best adapted to his or her requirements. Such a result may be regarded as unattainable under any kind of administration. General Remarks.

There is a point beyond which the bringing of persons on the register of lunatics cannot be extended without unduly burdening the rate-paying public and injuriously affecting the treatment of the insane. This is especially true in regard to pauper patients in asylums. Anything which would tend to divert asylums from their main purpose of providing for the remedial treatment of insanity, and the protection of the insane and of the public, ought to be avoided. The healthy and benevolent feeling which animates public opinion, and which sanctions the providing of costly appliances, in the belief that they are devoted to and are necessary for the amelioration of one of the most deplorable of calamities, would be deadened if they were not strictly used for that purpose. It is therefore important, both in the interest of the public and of

the insane, that only such persons should be accommodated in asylums as suffer from insanity of the kind for which asylum treatment is needed.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON-WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*

JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH.

JOHN COWAN.

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

JOHN SIBBALD.

CONTENTS OF APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL HISTORY OF LUNATICS FROM 1858 TO 1890.

	PAGE
I. Table showing the Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying them as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each year, 1858 to 1890, .	1
II. Table showing the different Modes in which Lunatics have been provided for on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1890,	2
III. Table showing the Proportions of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and in Private Dwellings, per 100,000 of the population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers, per 100,000 of the population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics, per 100,000 of Registered Paupers for each year, from 1858 to 1890,	3
IV. Table showing the Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1889; the Numbers thereinto Admitted, the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers transferred from one Establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years,	4
V. Table showing the Numbers of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each year from 1858 to 1889,	5
VI. Table showing the Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each year from 1858 to 1889,	6

	PAGE
VII. Table showing the Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1889,	7
VIII. Table showing the Average Annual Mortality per cent., and the Causes of Death, in Royal and District Asylums, on the Average Numbers Resident during the thirty-two years 1858 to 1889,	11
IX. Table showing the Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for each year from 1859 to 1889,	12
X. Table showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County, who were placed on the Register, and sent to Asylums or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1889,	13
XI. Table showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County, who were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments, or from Establishments to Private Dwellings, in each year from 1860 to 1889,	15
XII. Table showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, who were resident in Establishments and in Private Dwellings respectively, on 1st January of each year from 1861 to 1890,	17
STATISTICS OF LUNATICS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1889 TO 1ST JANUARY 1890.	
XIII. Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex, in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse, on 1st January 1890, and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, or Licensed Poorhouse,	19
XIV. Table showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex chargeable to each County on 1st January 1890, and the manner of their disposal,	21
XV. Table showing the manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register during 1889, were disposed of, and the changes that have taken place during the year in the disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year,	22
XVI. Table showing the Proportions for each County, per 100,000 of population, of Pauper Lunatics annually	

placed on the Register in the years 1880 to 1889; also of those at 1st January 1890 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes, . 23

XVII. Table showing the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, or District Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the year ending 31st December 1889, . 24

XVIII. Table showing the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1889, . 26

XIX. Table showing the Average Number of Patients resident, and the results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the year 1889, . 27

XX. Table showing the Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the year 1889, . 30

STATISTICS RELATING TO EXPENDITURE FOR LUNATICS.

XXI. Table showing the Expenditure for each County on account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 14th May 1889, . 33

XXII. Table showing the Expenditure by Parochial Boards on account of Pauper Lunatics for each year from 1858 to 1888-89, . 34

XXIII. Table showing the Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in the different classes of Establishments, and in Private Dwellings, in each of the ten years 1879-80 to 1888-89, . 34

XXIV. Table showing the Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the year ended 14th May 1889, . 35

XXV. Table showing the present Rates of Board per Annum in Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . 36

XXVI. and XXVIa. and XXVII. and XXVIIa. Tables showing the Expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy on the

	PAGE
Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics in District Asylums, and in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up, and Furnishing such Asylums during the Financial years 1887-88 and 1888-89, .	37
XXVIII. and XXVIII.A. Tables showing the Quantity per Inmate of the Various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied to each District Asylum during the Financial years 1887-88 and 1888-89, and the Price of each Article supplied,	43
XXIX. and XXIX.A. Tables showing the Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farm and Gardens, during the Financial years 1887-88 and 1888-89, and Prices at which the Produce supplied has been estimated,	47
XXX. and XXX.A. Tables showing the Acreage of Farms attached to District Asylums, Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and of Gardens during the Financial years 1887-88 and 1888-89, and Profits shown on the Years' Transactions,	49

APPENDIX B.

Entries made by the Commissioners in the Patients' Books of Public, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Imbecile Training Schools, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, Perth, on the occasion of their Statutory Visits to these Establishments during the year 1889.

Royal and District Asylums—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	51
Argyll District Asylum,	53
Ayr District Asylum,	55
Banff District Asylum,	56
Dumfries Royal Asylum,	57
Dundee Royal Asylum,	60
Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	62
Elgin District Asylum,	64
Fife and Kinross District Asylum,	65
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	66
Haddington District Asylum,	68
Inverness District Asylum,	69
Kirklands Asylum,	70
Midlothian District Asylum,	72
Montrose Royal Asylum,	73
Perth Royal Asylum,	75

	PAGE
Perth District Asylum,	77
Roxburgh District Asylum,	79
Stirling District Asylum,	80
Private Asylums—	
Mavisbank Asylum,	81
Mollendo House Asylum,	82
Saughtonhall Asylum,	83
Westermains Asylum,	83
Whitehouse Asylum,	84
Parochial Asylums—	
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	84
Barony Parochial Asylum,	85
Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	86
Govan Parochial Asylum,	87
Greenock Parochial Asylum,	88
Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum,	89
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses—	
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	90
Buchan Combination Poorhouse,	91
Cunninghame Combination Poorhouse,	91
Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse,	92
Dundee East Poorhouse,	93
Dundee West Poorhouse,	93
Edinburgh City Poorhouse,	94
Hamilton Combination Poorhouse,	95
Inveresk Combination Poorhouse,	95
Kincardine Combination Poorhouse,	96
Linlithgow Poorhouse,	96
Old Machar Poorhouse,	97
Old Monkland Poorhouse,	97
Perth Poorhouse,	98
St Cuthbert's Poorhouse,	99
Wigtown Combination Poorhouse,	99
Training Institutions for Imbeciles—	
Baldovan,	100
Larbert,	101
Lunatic Department of General Prison at Perth,	104

APPENDIX C.

General Reports on Visitation of Patients in Private Dwellings:—

By Dr Sibbald,	106
By Dr Fraser,	108
By Dr Lawson,	118

APPENDIX D.

Circular issued to Superintendents or Medical Officers of Establishments for the Insane, with a view to entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion being made according to a uniform method,	127
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APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1890.

At 1st January	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218
Average of the 5 Years, 1861-65.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353
Average of the 5 Years, 1866-70.	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975
1871	591	622	1213	22	34	56	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	1269	6286	7555
1872	597	640	1237	28	34	62	2297	2579	4876	645	847	1492	1299	6368	7667
1873	600	649	1249	33	43	76	2364	2620	4984	640	848	1488	1325	6472	7797
1874	608	672	1280	37	39	76	2384	2704	5088	611	890	1441	1356	6529	7885
1875	623	664	1287	44	41	85	2473	2801	5274	584	803	1387	1372	6661	8033
Average of the 5 Years.	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787
1876	629	657	1286	48	63	111	2583	2948	5531	568	813	1381	1397	6912	8309
1877	660	697	1357	46	58	104	2697	3076	5773	577	840	1417	1461	7190	8651
1878	667	686	1353	46	62	108	2813	3227	6040	552	833	1385	1451	7425	8886
1879	657	701	1358	43	67	110	2960	3332	6292	560	838	1398	1463	7690	9158
1880	725	662	1387	42	66	108	3055	3419	6474	567	848	1415	1495	7889	9384
Average of the 5 Years.	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878
1881	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8238	9762
1882	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	957	1568	1520	8575	10095
1883	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244
1884	710	731	1441	48	80	128	3352	3726	7078	720	1091	1811	1569	8889	10458
1885	715	747	1462	52	78	130	3401	3773	7174	742	1119	1861	1592	9035	10627
Average of the 5 Years.	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1548	8689	10237
1886	707	762	1469	44	76	120	3484	3764	7248	803	1255	2058	1589	9306	10895
1887	708	781	1489	45	85	130	3541	3725	7266	837	1303	2140	1619	9406	11025
1888	728	813	1541	44	88	132	3612	3774	7386	876	1394	2270	1673	9656	11329
1889	759	877	1636	42	89	131	3721	3879	7600	894	1403	2297	1767	9897	11664
1890	773	864	1637	46	82	128	3789	3999	7788	975	1470	2445	1765	10233	11998
Average of the 5 Years.	735	819	1554	44	84	128	3629	3828	7457	877	1365	2222	1682	9700	11382

Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1890.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums. Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.		In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858.....	2380	745	840			1804	5769	26	29	5824
1859.....	2496	821	797			1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860.....	2632	852	866			1868	6218	33	22	6273
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865. }	2880	883	879			1712	6354	31	28	6413
Average of 5 Years, 1866-1870. }	3824	569	459	569	1553	6975	47	79	7101	
1871.....	4524	338	544	630	1519	7555	51	123	7729	
1872.....	4579	358	561	615	1554	7667	51	131	7849	
1873.....	4665	342	670	556	1564	7797	54	131	7982	
1874.....	4717	338	748	565	1517	7885	51	133	8069	
1875.....	5002	226	760	573	1472	8033	49	143	8225	
Average of 5 Years. }	4697	320	657	588	1525	7787	51	132	7971	
1876.....	5158	189	861	609	1492	8309	54	146	8509	
1877.....	5236	205	1038	651	1522	8652	57	153	8862	
1878.....	5449	208	1092	644	1493	8886	55	156	9097	
1879.....	5652	202	1139	657	1508	9158	57	171	9386	
1880.....	5798	158	1229	676	1523	9384	61	179	9624	
Average of 5 Years. }	5459	192	1072	647	1508	8878	57	161	9096	
1881.....	5920	157	1342	714	1629	9762	55	195	10012	
1882.....	6187	156	1350	718	1684	10095	62	198	10355	
1883.....	6189	149	1377	716	1813	10244	63	203	10510	
1884.....	6239	163	1398	719	1939	10458	53	228	10739	
1885.....	6305	148	1435	748	1991	10627	53	238	10918	
Average of 5 Years. }	6168	155	1380	723	1811	10237	57	212	10506	
1886.....	6297	139	1445	836	2178	10895	62	230	11187	
1887.....	6326	128	1444	857	2270	11025	56	228	11309	
1888.....	6440	148	1460	879	2402	11329	52	228	11609	
1889.....	6707	158	1493	878	2428	11664	57	233	11954	
1890.....	6882	156	1511	876	2573	11998	58	246	12302	
Average of 5 Years. }	6530	146	1471	865	2370	11382	57	233	11672	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1890.

YEARS.	Population.	* Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								Number of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Number of Registered Paupers.	
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858	3,012,310	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859	3,027,665	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860	3,041,812	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
Average of } 5 Years, 1861-1865. }		33	1	34	117	54	171	205	2528	6770
Average of } 5 Years, 1866-1870. }		35	1	36	132	47	179	215	2411	7415
1871	3,336,707	36	2	38	145	44	189	227	2376	7928
1872	3,360,018	37	2	39	145	44	189	228	2309	8189
1873	3,404,798	37	2	39	147	44	191	230	2199	8658
1874	3,441,056	37	2	39	148	42	190	229	2085	9127
1875	3,477,704	37	2	39	152	40	192	231	1976	9734
Av. of 5 Yrs.		37	2	39	147	43	190	229	2189	8727
1876	3,495,214	37	3	40	158	40	198	238	1879	10,527
1877	3,527,811	38	3	41	164	40	204	245	1830	11,138
1878	3,560,715	38	3	41	170	39	209	250	1743	11,965
1879	3,593,929	38	3	41	175	39	214	255	1702	12,574
1880	3,627,453	38	3	41	178	39	217	258	1718	12,661
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	41	169	39	208	249	1774	11773
1881	3,661,292	39	3	42	184	41	225	267	1721	13,074
1882	3,735,573	38	3	41	188	42	230	270	1665	13,790
1883	3,785,400	37	3	40	185	45	230	270	1615	14,244
1884	3,825,744	38	3	41	185	47	232	273	1555	14,946
1885	3,866,521	38	3	41	185	48	233	274	1509	15,485
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	41	185	45	230	271	1613	14308
1886	3,907,736	38	3	41	185	53	238	279	1495	15,931
1887	3,949,393	38	3	41	184	54	238	279	1491	15,970
1888	3,991,499	39	3	42	185	57	242	284	1470	16,455
1889	4,034,156	41	3	44	188	57	245	289	1450	16,924
1890	4,077,070	40	3	43	191	60	251	294	1428	17,573
Av. of 5 Yrs.		39	3	42	187	56	243	285	1467	16,571

* The number of Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, is taken at the 1st January of each year, the ordinary Paupers and the Population are those of the previous year, the number of Paupers being that of the 14th May and the Population that of the middle of the year.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1889; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.				Number Discharged during Year.								Number Transferred during Year.				Number Dead during Year.			
	Private.		Pauper.		Recovered.				* Not Recovered.				Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
					Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1858.....	506	506	1402	1551	203	225	502	696	72	99	172	280	88	80	110	136	10	12	66	90
1859.....	503	508	1447	1656	205	195	553	650	77	85	176	266	64	70	123	115	4	5	77	95
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122
1870.....	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	933	84	102	231	365	68	94	216	277	23	22	137	183
1871.....	591	622	2259	2564	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	333	98	108	231	271	17	37	130	147
1872.....	595	639	2297	2579	215	216	790	898	77	84	303	411	80	85	204	231	30	19	89	115
1873.....	600	649	2364	2620	222	276	910	1102	81	95	356	457	79	99	293	338	21	20	160	200
1874.....	608	672	2384	2704	220	259	912	1011	88	98	348	406	78	113	278	296	20	31	163	183
Average of 5 Years.....	592	635	2304	2596	226	257	827	960	84	94	319	394	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166
1875.....	623	664	2473	2801	252	270	1097	1134	87	111	330	446	87	105	427	340	11	21	319	211
1876.....	629	657	2583	2948	279	283	1105	1285	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	442	18	9	237	318
1877.....	660	697	2697	3076	272	290	1054	1209	94	120	391	509	112	107	313	314	31	20	173	166
1878.....	667	686	2813	3227	257	260	1077	1153	95	98	385	476	103	104	318	332	19	28	166	182
1879.....	657	701	2960	3332	290	323	1070	1108	73	104	393	472	114	114	297	339	35	27	170	196
Average of 5 Years.....	647	681	2705	3077	270	260	1081	1178	86	108	393	478	103	102	341	353	21	21	213	215
1880.....	725	662	3065	3419	214	265	1074	1269	81	86	438	503	80	95	297	364	13	17	159	199
1881.....	719	692	3167	3555	234	237	1206	1366	101	105	403	579	82	73	379	404	21	11	230	241
1882.....	701	703	3343	3664	205	234	1117	1272	67	83	428	594	89	88	429	444	11	13	221	193
1883.....	706	708	3325	3692	240	261	1158	1325	86	99	440	565	86	87	352	439	19	20	132	201
1884.....	710	731	3352	3726	249	282	1163	1281	101	112	456	544	89	83	360	463	20	12	174	209
Average of 5 Years.....	712	699	3248	3611	228	253	1149	1303	87	97	447	535	81	85	364	423	17	15	183	209
1885.....	715	747	3401	3773	200	266	1248	1318	54	107	498	492	73	96	477	535	9	19	264	242
1886.....	707	732	3464	3763	221	268	1189	1194	84	89	433	598	73	109	397	471	32	198	136	158
1887.....	708	703	3411	3745	255	265	1089	1262	98	111	392	484	78	87	329	443	41	44	186	238
1888.....	728	813	3612	3774	232	293	1168	1273	73	111	404	534	70	96	356	409	14	22	190	155
1889.....	718	877	3721	3870	229	276	1204	1313	75	126	445	499	74	115	398	435	9	18	172	183
Average of 5 Years.....	723	796	3552	3783	229	293	1178	1273	78	109	426	503	74	99	390	436	14	21	199	190

* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1889.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
1858.....	M. 193	F. 213	T. 406	M. 436	F. 606	T. 1042	M. 629	F. 819	T. 1448
1859.....	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	186	199	385	481	558	1039	667	757	1424
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869. }	210	221	431	582	660	1242	792	881	1673
1870.....	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871.....	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
1872.....	185	197	382	701	783	1484	886	980	1866
1873.....	201	256	457	750	902	1652	951	1158	2109
1874.....	200	228	428	749	828	1577	949	1056	2005
Average of 5 Years. }	204	232	436	691	794	1485	895	1026	1921
1875.....	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876.....	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
1877.....	241	230	471	881	1043	1924	1122	1273	2395
1878.....	238	232	470	911	971	1882	1149	1203	2352
1879.....	255	211	466	900	912	1812	1155	1123	2278
Average of 5 Years. }	247	239	486	868	963	1831	1115	1202	2317
1880.....	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881.....	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882.....	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390
1883.....	221	241	462	1021	1124	2145	1242	1365	2607
1884.....	229	256	485	1021	1072	2093	1250	1328	2578
Average of 5 Years. }	212	238	450	966	1094	2060	1178	1332	2510
1885.....	200	247	447	984	1076	2060	1184	1323	2507
1886.....	200	243	443	991	1006	1997	1191	1249	2440
1887.....	238	263	501	920	1077	1997	1158	1340	2498
1888.....	219	300	519	968	1127	2095	1187	1427	2614
1889.....	220	259	479	1032	1129	2161	1252	1388	2640
Average of 5 Years. }	215	262	477	979	1083	2062	1194	1345	2539

Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this or the following Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1889.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859.....	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	156	463	127	159	74	330	357	952	1309
Average of } 5 Years, 1865-1869. }	183	527	124	149	83	372	390	1048	1438
1870.....	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1268	1673
1871.....	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1311	1726
1872.....	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1391	1757
1873.....	176	813	137	271	96	471	409	1555	1964
1874.....	186	754	140	228	85	429	411	1411	1822
Average of } 5 Years. }	179	713	132	230	90	444	401	1387	1788
1875.....	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1471	1932
1876.....	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1601	2066
1877.....	214	900	168	288	91	470	473	1658	2131
1878.....	193	861	160	302	89	489	442	1652	2094
1879.....	177	865	166	260	86	533	429	1658	2087
Average of } 5 Years. }	194	861	161	265	99	482	454	1608	2062
1880.....	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881.....	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882.....	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367
1883.....	185	1035	146	458	92	605	423	2098	2521
1884.....	213	990	140	440	102	578	455	2008	2463
Average of } 5 Years. }	184	982	135	394	99	561	418	1937	2355
1885.....	161	920	141	506	117	581	419	2007	2426
1886.....	177	961	131	458	99	576	407	1995	2402
1887.....	209	876	125	422	88	596	422	1894	2316
1888.....	183	944	130	350	101	608	414	1902	2316
1889.....	201	944	162	452	99	593	462	1989	2451
Average of } 5 Years. }	186	929	138	437	101	591	425	1957	2382

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.
The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1889.
(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	1253.5	1167.5	2421.0	449	498	947	151	201	352	149	140	289	109	94	203	32.6	40.3	39.1	33.6	40.3	37.2	8.6	8.0	8.4
" 1859.....	1307.0	1242.5	2549.5	463	455	918	149	186	335	126	109	235	107	93	200	32.5	36.6	36.0	32.1	40.8	36.5	8.1	7.4	7.8
Average of 5 Years 1860-1864.....	1434.8	1440.4	2875.2	498	534	103	174	208	382	150	161	311	132	103	235	34.7	37.1	35.9	35.0	39.0	37.0	9.2	7.1	8.2
Average of 5 Years 1865-1869.....	1853.1	1889.0	3742.1	709	746	1455	230	275	505	182	196	378	163	152	315	38.2	39.5	38.9	32.5	36.9	34.7	8.8	8.0	8.4
YEAR 1870.....	2237.5	2249.5	4487.0	697	824	1521	292	347	639	205	246	451	201	195	396	31.1	36.6	33.9	41.9	42.1	42.0	8.9	8.6	8.8
" 1871.....	2246.0	2286.5	4532.5	755	811	1566	303	329	632	236	282	468	186	188	384	34.6	35.5	34.6	40.1	40.6	40.4	8.3	8.7	8.5
" 1872.....	2289.5	2398.5	4688.0	784	858	1642	306	396	702	222	288	460	212	188	395	34.2	36.8	35.6	39.0	46.2	42.1	9.3	7.9	8.6
" 1873.....	2300.5	2382.5	4692.0	829	965	1784	337	406	743	280	312	592	222	179	401	35.9	40.5	38.2	40.7	42.8	41.4	9.6	7.5	8.5
" 1874.....	2380.5	2479.5	4860.0	906	958	1864	383	389	722	285	253	488	191	185	376	38.1	38.6	38.4	36.8	40.5	38.7	8.0	7.5	7.7
Average of 5 Years.....	2292.6	2345.3	4637.9	794	883	1677	314	373	687	236	256	492	202	188	390	34.6	37.7	36.2	39.6	42.3	41.0	8.8	8.0	8.4
YEAR 1875.....	2466.0	2609.0	5075.0	953	984	1937	325	425	750	361	257	618	236	172	408	38.6	37.7	38.2	34.1	43.2	38.7	9.6	6.6	8.0
" 1876.....	2501.5	2695.5	5197.0	867	975	1842	338	434	767	273	305	577	210	215	425	34.7	36.2	35.4	38.4	44.5	41.6	8.4	8.0	8.2
" 1877.....	2578.0	2764.5	5342.5	892	1018	1910	325	459	784	264	271	525	206	188	389	34.6	36.8	35.6	38.4	45.1	41.0	8.0	6.6	7.3
" 1878.....	2680.0	2870.5	5550.5	924	970	1894	336	414	750	275	279	524	212	191	403	34.5	33.8	34.1	38.4	42.7	39.6	7.9	6.7	7.3
" 1879.....	2798.0	2932.0	5730.0	939	917	1856	337	423	768	247	277	524	233	206	439	33.2	31.3	32.4	35.9	46.8	41.3	8.3	7.0	7.7
Average of 5 Years.....	2604.7	2774.3	5379.0	915	973	1888	331	432	763	282	274	556	219	193	412	35.5	35.1	35.1	36.2	44.4	40.4	8.4	7.0	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	2890.5	2981.5	5872.0	852	1026	1878	350	420	770	249	299	541	215	235	450	29.5	34.4	32.0	41.1	40.9	41.0	7.4	7.9	7.7
" 1881.....	3013.1	3096.1	6109.2	1021	1189	1920	372	428	800	291	320	611	231	230	461	33.9	38.4	36.9	36.4	41.9	39.4	7.7	7.4	7.5
" 1882.....	3033.5	3163.5	6197.0	930	1099	2029	351	470	821	305	378	683	282	238	520	30.4	34.8	32.8	37.7	43.7	40.5	9.3	7.5	8.4
" 1883.....	3028.5	3186.5	6215.0	1011	1147	2158	419	500	919	346	385	681	290	261	511	33.4	36.0	34.7	41.4	43.6	42.6	8.3	8.2	8.2
" 1884.....	3035.0	3237.0	6272.0	1053	1164	2222	446	474	920	330	406	736	262	235	497	34.9	36.0	35.4	42.2	40.7	41.4	8.6	7.3	7.9
Average of 5 Years.....	3000.5	3130.9	6131.4	974	1125	2059	388	472	860	303	348	651	248	240	488	32.5	35.9	34.2	39.8	42.0	41.0	8.3	7.7	8.0
YEAR 1885.....	3056.0	3245.0	6301.0	1037	1150	2147	359	445	804	359	441	830	263	237	520	33.9	34.2	34.1	34.6	40.1	37.4	8.6	7.9	8.3
" 1886.....	3074.0	3227.5	6301.5	1018	1060	2078	418	460	898	337	367	694	253	249	485	33.1	32.7	32.9	34.1	41.8	37.4	8.2	7.3	7.7
" 1887.....	3119.0	3269.0	6388.0	933	1101	2084	386	432	838	269	339	628	257	246	503	31.8	33.7	32.8	39.0	41.1	40.1	8.2	7.5	7.9
" 1888.....	3220.0	3368.5	6587.5	1039	1161	2200	365	468	833	300	307	607	253	260	503	32.3	34.6	33.4	36.7	43.1	37.9	7.4	7.4	7.6
" 1889.....	3324.0	3470.0	6794.0	1053	1162	2215	383	463	846	332	360	692	254	248	502	31.7	33.5	32.6	36.4	39.8	38.1	7.6	7.1	7.4
Average of 5 Years.....	3158.6	3316.0	6474.6	1028	1119	2147	382	456	838	325	365	690	256	247	503	33.2	33.7	33.2	37.2	40.3	39.6	8.1	7.4	7.8

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1889.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	355.0	462.0	817.0	125	222	347	48	86	134	21	35	56	30	35	65	35.2	48.0	42.5	38.4	38.7	38.6	8.4	7.5	8.0
" 1859.....	351.5	490.0	841.5	113	168	281	44	66	110	27	39	66	38	30	68	32.1	43.3	33.4	38.9	39.3	39.1	10.8	6.1	8.1
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	385.9	501.5	887.4	132	173	305	32	61	93	66	80	146	30	41	71	34.3	34.5	34.4	24.3	35.0	30.5	7.9	8.2	8.0
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	258.5	350.8	609.3	118	168	286	40	56	96	87	118	205	25	28	53	45.6	47.9	46.9	34.1	33.6	33.6	9.7	8.0	8.7
YEAR 1870.....	120.5	212.5	333.0	107	138	245	28	39	67	37	66	103	17	27	44	38.6	64.9	73.6	26.2	28.4	27.3	14.1	12.7	13.2
" 1871.....	130.5	215.5	346.0	88	132	220	19	31	50	46	67	113	20	9	29	67.4	61.3	63.6	21.6	23.5	22.7	15.3	4.2	8.4
" 1872.....	138.5	217.0	355.5	61	73	134	17	29	46	32	47	79	13	18	31	44.0	33.6	37.7	27.9	39.7	34.3	9.4	8.3	8.7
" 1873.....	129.0	210.0	329.0	47	53	140	14	33	47	20	40	60	20	15	35	36.4	44.3	41.3	29.8	35.5	33.6	15.5	7.1	10.3
" 1874.....	111.5	200.5	312.0	43	72	115	24	27	51	60	90	150	9	18	27	38.6	35.9	36.9	55.8	37.5	44.3	8.1	9.0	8.7
Average of 5 Years.....	126.0	211.1	337.1	69	102	171	20	32	52	39	62	101	16	17	33	54.9	48.1	50.7	29.5	31.3	30.4	12.5	8.2	9.8
YEAR 1875.....	78.0	145.0	223.0	37	55	92	21	25	46	12	53	65	8	11	19	47.4	37.9	41.3	56.8	45.5	50.0	10.3	7.6	8.5
" 1876.....	76.0	125.0	200.0	35	42	87	11	20	31	9	15	24	12	3	15	46.7	41.6	43.5	31.4	38.5	33.6	16.0	2.4	7.5
" 1877.....	77.5	129.0	206.5	41	45	86	11	25	39	13	19	25	8	10	18	52.9	34.9	41.6	34.1	35.6	45.3	10.3	7.8	8.7
" 1878.....	76.7	130.0	206.7	34	41	83	14	18	34	13	23	36	13	7	20	44.3	38.2	41.1	47.1	35.3	40.0	16.9	5.4	9.7
" 1879.....	73.5	127.7	201.2	25	34	59	6	15	21	36	36	72	5	6	11	34.0	26.6	29.3	24.0	44.1	33.6	6.8	4.7	5.5
Average of 5 Years.....	76.1	131.3	207.4	34	47	81	14	21	35	17	28	45	9	7	16	45.2	36.1	39.1	39.5	43.5	43.2	12.1	5.6	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	50.0	107.5	157.5	14	29	43	5	11	16	5	14	19	5	3	8	28.0	27.0	27.3	35.7	37.9	37.2	10.0	2.8	5.1
" 1881.....	47.5	109.0	156.5	17	24	41	9	12	21	8	5	13	3	6	9	35.3	29.0	26.2	32.9	30.0	31.2	6.3	5.5	5.8
" 1882.....	44.5	108.0	152.5	13	23	36	5	7	12	3	12	15	8	8	16	29.2	21.3	23.6	38.5	30.4	33.3	18.0	7.4	10.5
" 1883.....	46.5	110.0	156.5	17	28	45	3	2	5	2	13	15	4	6	10	36.6	25.5	28.8	17.6	7.1	11.1	8.6	5.5	6.4
" 1884.....	48.0	107.5	155.5	8	13	21	7	8	15	4	7	11	1	10	11	16.7	13.1	13.5	37.5	61.5	71.4	2.1	9.3	7.1
Average of 5 Years.....	47.3	108.4	155.7	14	23	37	6	8	14	4	10	14	4	7	11	29.2	21.6	23.8	42.0	34.2	37.8	8.9	6.1	7.1
YEAR 1885.....	44.0	99.5	143.5	6	26	32	2	14	16	4	7	11	6	8	14	13.6	26.1	29.3	33.3	53.8	50.0	13.6	8.0	9.8
" 1886.....	40.5	97.5	138.0	11	20	31	3	5	8	5	12	20	3	11	14	27.2	20.5	22.5	27.3	53.0	43.6	11.3	10.1	10.1
" 1887.....	41.0	97.0	138.0	21	28	49	3	8	13	5	5	10	6	1	7	51.2	28.9	35.5	23.6	53.6	25.3	14.6	1.0	3.1
" 1888.....	46.0	107.0	153.0	15	33	48	3	9	12	4	9	13	4	9	13	32.6	30.8	31.4	20.3	27.3	25.0	8.7	8.4	8.5
" 1889.....	47.5	109.5	157.0	18	30	48	8	14	22	8	10	18	3	7	10	37.9	27.4	30.6	44.4	46.7	45.8	6.3	6.4	6.4
Average of 5 Years.....	43.8	102.1	145.9	14	27	41	4	10	14	6	8	14	4	7	11	32.0	26.4	28.1	28.6	37.0	34.1	10.0	7.1	8.0

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*
 The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1889.
 (c) *Parochial Asylums.*
(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	1870	1875	1880	1870	1875	1880	1870	1875	1880	1870	1875	1880	1870	1875	1880	1870	1875	1880	1870	1875	1880	1870	1875	1880
YEAR 1858.....	187.0	245.0	432.0	110	166	276	45	89	134	16	18	34	37	37	74	58.8	67.7	63.9	52.4	59.4	48.6	19.7	15.1	17.1
" 1859.....	199.5	268.5	438.0	131	162	293	57	95	152	22	22	44	37	23	60	65.8	60.4	62.6	58.6	51.9	51.9	18.5	8.5	12.8
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	204.0	280.0	484.0	124	133	257	62	72	134	28	34	62	33	28	61	60.6	47.4	53.1	54.1	52.1	52.1	16.3	10.1	12.
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	198.3	252.1	460.4	89	120	209	44	54	98	26	33	59	20	21	41	44.9	45.9	45.4	44.7	46.9	46.9	10.3	8.2	8.9
YEAR 1870.....	217.5	336.0	545.5	103	146	249	50	76	126	85	47	82	18	33	51	48.4	43.4	45.4	48.5	52.0	50.6	8.4	9.8	9.8
" 1871.....	217.5	335.0	552.5	126	130	246	61	57	118	32	25	57	26	39	63	57.9	38.8	46.3	48.4	43.8	46.1	12.0	11.6	11.8
" 1872.....	224.5	342.0	565.5	114	197	241	55	68	123	22	31	53	30	24	54	50.8	37.1	42.5	48.2	53.5	51.0	13.4	7.0	9.5
" 1873.....	230.5	414.5	709.5	91	255	466	91	105	186	90	61	111	41	48	89	71.5	61.5	66.7	38.4	41.2	39.9	11.6	11.6	12.5
" 1874.....	315.5	438.5	754.0	140	188	323	75	84	139	41	46	87	20	46	66	44.4	41.7	42.8	45.6	45.9	49.2	6.3	10.5	8.8
Average of 5 Years.....	253.0	373.2	626.2	139	168	307	64	78	142	36	42	78	27	38	65	54.9	45.1	49.0	46.4	46.4	46.3	10.7	10.2	10.4
YEAR 1875.....	361.0	441.0	802.0	321	296	617	70	103	173	131	115	246	38	59	97	88.9	67.1	76.9	21.8	34.8	28.0	13.4	12.1	12.1
" 1876.....	419.5	565.0	1022.5	419	481	900	143	189	282	160	178	398	64	110	191	91.6	85.1	88.0	34.1	28.9	31.3	14.0	8.1	10.8
" 1877.....	470.0	595.0	1069.0	350	365	685	138	134	272	135	112	247	53	68	111	74.5	66.3	64.3	39.4	40.0	39.7	11.3	9.7	10.4
" 1878.....	501.5	613.5	1115.0	340	345	658	127	136	263	115	144	259	59	60	119	67.8	56.2	61.4	37.4	38.4	38.4	11.8	9.8	10.7
" 1879.....	543.0	641.0	1184.0	343	330	617	116	125	241	116	110	226	74	47	121	64.1	51.5	57.3	38.3	37.9	35.5	13.6	7.8	10.2
Average of 5 Years.....	466.6	571.1	1037.7	356	357	713	119	127	246	131	132	263	58	54	112	76.2	62.6	68.7	33.4	35.6	34.5	12.3	9.5	10.8
YEAR 1880.....	581.5	704.0	1285.5	365	419	784	162	183	315	120	137	247	48	61	109	62.8	59.5	61.0	44.4	36.5	40.2	8.3	8.7	8.5
" 1881.....	617.5	728.5	1346.0	354	351	685	122	170	292	138	124	262	57	66	123	57.3	45.4	50.9	34.5	51.4	42.6	9.2	9.1	9.1
" 1882.....	616.0	729.5	1345.5	382	319	651	139	140	279	153	97	260	44	51	95	53.9	43.7	48.4	41.9	43.9	42.9	7.1	7.0	7.1
" 1883.....	646.5	741.0	1387.5	315	348	663	137	145	282	76	145	221	73	66	139	48.7	47.0	47.8	42.5	41.7	42.5	11.3	8.9	10.0
" 1884.....	670.0	746.5	1416.5	310	293	603	132	127	259	85	89	174	75	57	132	46.7	39.2	42.6	43.6	43.3	41.2	7.6	7.6	9.3
Average of 5 Years.....	626.3	729.9	1356.2	335	342	677	138	147	285	114	116	230	59	60	119	53.5	46.9	49.9	41.3	43.0	42.1	9.5	8.2	8.8
YEAR 1885.....	676.5	763.5	1444.0	270	312	582	108	132	241	103	111	214	64	53	117	39.9	40.9	40.4	40.0	42.6	41.4	9.5	6.9	8.1
" 1886.....	687.0	767.5	1450.5	279	286	565	116	135	251	71	124	195	66	54	120	40.0	37.8	39.1	41.6	47.2	44.4	9.6	7.1	8.3
" 1887.....	699.5	752.5	1452.0	254	321	575	92	131	223	81	114	195	82	59	141	36.3	42.7	39.6	36.2	40.8	38.8	11.7	7.8	9.7
" 1888.....	702.0	774.5	1476.5	263	348	611	109	164	273	86	84	170	62	74	136	37.5	44.9	41.4	41.4	47.1	44.7	8.8	9.6	9.2
" 1889.....	708.0	794.0	1502.0	305	339	644	125	147	272	91	126	217	83	54	137	43.1	42.7	42.9	41.0	43.4	42.2	11.7	6.8	9.1
Average of 5 Years.....	694.6	768.4	1463.0	274	321	595	110	142	252	86	112	198	71	59	130	39.4	41.8	40.7	40.1	44.2	42.4	10.3	7.7	8.9

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—continued.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1889.

(d) *Innatie Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Lisences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Trans- fers.)			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)			Deaths.			Proportion of Re- admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	121.0	193.5	314.5	21	35	56	1	5	5	12	23	35	12	16	28	17.3	18.0	17.8	...	14.3	8.9	9.9	8.2	8.9
" 1859.....	129.5	225.0	354.5	51	60	111	1	4	5	12	15	27	19	13	32	39.3	26.6	31.3	1.9	6.6	4.5	14.7	5.7	9.0
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	153.9	229.7	383.6	39	49	88	3	6	9	11	16	27	15	21	36	25.1	21.3	22.9	8.3	13.1	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.4
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	233.2	345.4	578.6	57	97	154	4	6	10	22	44	66	21	24	45	24.3	28.1	26.6	7.8	6.4	6.5	9.2	7.0	7.8
YEAR 1870.....	246.0	356.0	602.0	68	70	138	2	6	8	7	12	19	23	27	50	27.6	19.6	22.9	7.3	8.6	5.8	9.3	7.6	8.3
" 1871.....	267.0	356.0	623.0	52	73	125	2	8	10	15	55	70	27	24	61	19.5	20.5	20.1	3.8	11.0	8.0	10.1	9.6	9.8
" 1872.....	281.0	353.0	634.0	46	56	102	2	3	5	8	20	28	15	19	34	16.4	15.9	16.1	4.3	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.4
" 1873.....	244.5	307.5	552.0	45	65	110	5	8	13	22	24	46	15	27	42	18.4	21.1	19.9	11.1	12.3	11.8	6.1	8.8	7.6
" 1874.....	247.5	322.5	570.0	43	57	100	4	4	8	20	20	40	17	28	45	17.4	17.7	17.5	9.3	7.0	8.0	6.9	8.7	7.9
Average of 5 Years.....	257.2	339.0	586.2	51	64	115	3	6	9	14	26	40	19	27	46	19.8	18.9	19.3	5.9	9.0	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.7
YEAR 1875.....	254.5	336.5	591.0	38	69	107	1	4	5	10	20	30	12	25	37	14.9	18.1	17.5	2.6	5.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	6.3
" 1876.....	295.0	349.5	644.5	63	60	123	9	3	12	6	26	32	11	24	35	21.4	17.2	19.1	14.3	5.0	9.8	3.7	6.9	5.4
" 1877.....	297.0	357.5	654.5	43	61	104	8	11	19	23	26	49	23	40	43	14.5	17.1	15.9	18.6	18.0	13.3	7.7	5.6	6.6
" 1878.....	290.5	360.0	650.5	36	47	83	1	6	7	18	10	28	11	25	36	12.4	13.1	12.8	2.8	12.8	8.4	3.8	6.9	5.9
" 1879.....	296.0	370.5	666.5	48	65	113	7	7	14	12	20	32	25	23	48	16.2	17.5	17.0	14.6	10.8	12.4	8.4	6.2	7.2
Average of 5 Years.....	286.6	354.8	641.4	46	60	106	5	6	11	14	20	34	16	23	39	15.9	17.0	16.5	11.4	10.3	10.4	5.7	6.6	6.1
YEAR 1880.....	311.0	374.0	685.0	57	60	117	2	5	7	10	19	29	19	24	43	18.3	16.0	17.1	3.5	8.3	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.3
" 1881.....	323.0	383.0	716.0	48	59	107	1	4	5	24	28	5	25	21	46	14.9	15.0	14.9	2.1	6.8	4.7	7.7	5.3	6.4
" 1882.....	323.5	393.5	717.0	47	65	112	1	4	5	27	45	72	17	25	49	14.5	16.5	15.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 1883.....	325.5	392.0	717.5	60	63	113	7	7	14	26	33	59	16	21	37	15.4	16.1	15.7	14.0	11.1	12.4	4.9	5.4	5.2
" 1884.....	325.0	397.5	742.5	68	79	147	2	7	9	30	44	74	18	22	40	19.7	19.9	19.8	2.9	8.9	6.1	5.2	5.5	5.4
Average of 5 Years.....	325.6	390.0	715.6	54	65	119	2	5	7	23	34	57	19	22	42	16.6	16.7	16.6	4.4	7.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9
YEAR 1885.....	386.5	418.5	805.0	144	136	280	13	7	20	54	72	126	16	31	47	37.3	32.5	34.8	9.0	5.1	7.1	4.1	7.4	5.8
" 1886.....	427.5	427.0	854.5	102	94	196	4	7	11	54	66	110	20	34	54	23.9	22.0	22.9	3.0	7.4	5.6	4.7	4.0	6.3
" 1887.....	446.5	431.5	878.0	74	58	124	7	4	11	63	65	108	13	24	33	17.4	22.7	20.0	9.2	4.1	6.3	3.0	4.6	3.8
" 1888.....	443.5	435.0	878.5	74	58	124	6	3	9	36	31	67	28	37	16.7	13.3	15.0	8.1	5.2	6.8	4.3	6.4	6.5	
" 1889.....	441.5	435.5	877.0	57	58	115	4	1	6	41	28	69	19	24	43	12.9	13.3	13.1	7.0	1.7	4.3	4.3	5.5	4.9
Average of 5 Years.....	427.1	429.5	856.6	91	89	180	7	4	11	46	60	96	19	27	46	21.3	20.7	21.0	7.7	4.5	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.5

APPENDIX A—TABLE VIII.

The Average Mortality per cent., and the Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death in Royal and District Asylums during the Thirty-two Years 1858-89.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Average Annual Number of Deaths.				Number of Years on Which Average is taken.		Average Annual Percentage of Deaths on Number Resident.		Average Percentage of Deaths within a year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.						General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.

The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for Thirty-one Years, 1859-89.

YEARS.	ADMITTED TO ROLL OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						CEASED TO BE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						DIED.						On Roll at 31st December of each year.						Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at 31st December of each year.					
	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.			Trans- ferred from Asylums.			Total.			Recovered.			Removed from Roll by Friends.			Transferred to Asylums.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.												
During 1859.....	63	113	63	2	2	183	68	115	183	8	25	33	13	26	39	21	34	55	828	1019	1847	12	22	18	43	49	47			
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	43	54	58	14	22	134	58	76	134	8	11	19	13	17	30	19	20	39	746	945	1691	14	15	14	57	53	55			
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	46	63	61	15	25	149	61	88	149	5	10	15	10	14	25	20	27	48	666	855	1521	9	11	10	55	62	59			
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	27	39	51	33	51	150	59	90	150	7	11	18	12	8	20	16	27	43	626	828	1455	12	12	12	57	59	58			
During 1875.....	55	83	71	16	40	194	71	123	194	5	7	12	8	14	22	40	43	83	569	812	1381	7	6	6	58	62	60			
" 1876.....	55	77	72	17	38	187	72	118	186	1	7	8	7	11	17	23	24	47	576	841	1417	1	6	4	61	56	58			
" 1877.....	50	60	58	18	28	186	58	108	186	1	8	12	6	11	17	23	24	47	576	841	1417	1	6	4	61	56	58			
" 1878.....	53	58	53	26	31	189	53	89	183	4	5	6	6	11	20	22	28	50	562	836	1398	3	6	5	64	48	54			
" 1879.....	45	48	43	30	29	171	45	75	171	6	12	18	8	6	14	20	32	34	567	848	1415	3	13	11	63	40	49			
Average of 5 Years.....	48	65	67	19	38	170	67	103	170	4	8	12	8	9	17	24	33	57	566	834	1399	6	8	7	62	52	56			
During 1880.....	64	80	68	32	68	244	68	148	244	8	7	15	11	6	17	16	31	47	604	912	1516	8	5	6	40	44	42			
" 1881.....	48	85	64	28	61	228	64	146	228	1	15	16	9	7	11	30	30	60	604	912	1516	1	10	7	33	54	57			
" 1882.....	51	73	61	38	69	221	61	137	221	5	11	16	9	15	24	34	45	79	664	1029	1693	4	5	5	54	56	56			
" 1883.....	60	82	91	107	151	340	91	189	340	9	7	16	6	18	24	40	41	81	720	1091	1811	6	4	3	56	56	56			
" 1884.....	43	49	70	114	113	276	43	163	276	12	11	23	14	12	26	35	50	85	742	1119	1861	11	7	8	40	55	49			
Average of 5 Years.....	53	74	63	63	96	235	63	116	235	7	10	17	9	12	20	31	39	70	668	1022	1690	6	6	6	51	53	52			
During 1885.....	49	73	111	176	160	409	111	176	409	8	8	16	9	12	21	42	44	86	803	1255	2058	5	3	4	50	39	43			
" 1886.....	50	57	90	142	140	399	90	142	399	8	17	17	7	8	15	44	59	103	837	1303	2140	7	4	5	55	58	57			
" 1887.....	60	59	69	164	129	352	60	129	352	8	11	19	6	10	16	42	53	95	84	1384	2270	6	5	5	39	42	41			
" 1888.....	48	67	76	88	124	255	48	124	255	9	17	26	8	14	22	44	53	97	894	1403	2297	7	10	9	50	44	47			
" 1889.....	70	93	116	124	186	403	70	186	403	6	14	20	13	13	26	50	49	99	975	1470	2445	3	6	5	37	50	45			
Average of 5 Years.....	55	70	92	139	147	356	55	209	356	8	11	19	9	11	20	44	52	40	877	1365	2242	6	5	5	46	47	46			

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,* or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1889.

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XI.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments or from Establishments to Private Dwellings in each Year from 1860 to 1889.

15

17

* Institutions of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

[illegible]

Return showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex chargeable to each County in Scotland on 1st January 1890, and the manner of their disposal.*

COUNTIES.	Population in 1881.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1890.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
			In Establishments.			In Private Dwellings and under sanction of the Board.			In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.			In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Aberdeen,	268,865	338	425	763	846	234	255	489	56	42	98	15	20	35
2. ARGYLL,	76,604	189	181	370	559	110	79	81	160	6	4	7	14	21
3. ARGY,	217,630	241	294	535	829	57	66	123	...	...	...	7	10	17
4. Banff,	61,313	89	108	197	385	180	185	365	...	...	...	11	19	30
5. Berwick,	35,273	40	56	96	136	200	273	473	...	...	...	24	24	48
6. Bute,	17,634	68	40	68	108	51	50	101	5	8	13	21	25	46
7. Caithness,	39,859	26	60	156	34	43	77	...	...	...	...	7	8	15
8. Clackmannan,	98,721	23	29	52	18	24	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	78,182	74	72	146	42	36	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Dumfries,	76,167	83	93	179	66	75	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Edinburgh— Urban Dist.,	305,100	383	463	846	846	234	255	489	56	42	98	15	20	35
Mid-Lothian Dist.,	84,104	100	110	210	79	81	160	6	4	10	...	7	14	21
Elgin (or Moray),	44,260	75	95	170	57	66	123	...	...	...	...	11	19	30
13. Fife,	172,131	216	252	468	180	185	365	...	...	...	...	24	24	48
14. Forfar,	286,020	334	473	807	273	473	86	...	...	...	...	21	25	46
15. Haddington,	38,510	66	69	135	85	51	50	101	5	8	13	7	8	15
16. Inverness,	90,546	207	221	428	124	108	232	...	...	...	...	53	68	121
17. Kincaidine,	35,465	35	45	80	26	27	53	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
18. Kinross,	6,063	11	14	25	6	9	15	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
19. Kirkcubright,	42,127	45	94	94	36	36	72	...	...	...	...	6	10	16
20. Lenark,	942,206	1,077	1,106	2,183	831	813	1,694	...	...	...	...	36	48	84
21. Linlithgow,	44,022	55	50	105	38	27	65	...	...	...	...	2	11	13
22. Nairn,	8,847	14	13	27	12	12	24	...	...	...	...	9	9	18
23. Orkney,	13,713	36	51	87	23	30	53	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
24. Peebles,	128,884	228	238	466	149	157	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth,	225,611	216	257	473	184	206	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Renfrew,	79,467	150	160	310	82	94	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Ross and Cromarty,	59,771	55	76	131	47	64	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Roxburgh,	18,757	11	18	29	10	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Selkirk,	29,705	53	59	112	22	31	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland,	107,485	114	134	248	90	96	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling,	22,376	45	49	94	28	24	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Sutherland,	38,611	55	59	114	20	21	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	3,735,573	4,764	5,469	10,233	3,351	3,561	6,912	438	438	876	589	447	528	1,409

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XV.

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register during 1889, were disposed of, and the Changes that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1889.				Number intimated during the Year 1889.		A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.*						B. Disposal of Single Patients.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.		M.	F.	Placed in Establishments during 1889.		Discharged from Establishments.		Died.		Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.		Died.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	M.	F.	M.	F.			Of Patients Intimated during 1889.	transferred.	M.	F.	Recovered.	from removed from Poor-Roll.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		By Recovery.	By Friends.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1. Aberdeen	283	322	49	73	39	81	34	76	4	1	16	27	5	5	3	19	1	F.	M.	F.	M.</

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.

Proportion for each County per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1880 to 1889, also of those at 1st January 1890 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*								
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1880-89.			Total number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st Jan. 1890.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments 1st January 1890.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st Jan. 1890.	Paupers of all Classes at 14th May 1889.
	Sent to Asylums	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	Total.		
1. Aberdeen, . .	46	3	49	284	156	77	233	51	1573
2. Argyll, . . .	73	6	79	483	368	...	368	115	2377
3. Ayr,	49	2	51	246	151	48	199	47	1557
4. Banff, . . .	44	6	50	321	223	3	226	95	2096
5. Berwick, . .	33	5	38	272	190	...	190	82	1486
6. Bute,	53	2	55	386	295	...	295	91	1588
7. Caithness, .	37	20	57	391	193	...	193	198	3026
8. Clackmannan,	38	2	40	181	146	14	160	21	919
9. Dumbarton, .	45	1	46	187	100	64	164	23	1092
10. Dumfries, .	43	2	45	235	185	...	185	50	1551
11. Edinburgh, .	66	2	68	272	167	28	195	77	1271
12. Elgin, . . .	51	6	57	384	278	...	278	106	2293
13. Fife,	44	2	46	272	212	...	212	60	1866
14. Forfar, . . .	57	2	59	303	178	68	246	57	1358
15. Haddington, .	58	3	61	351	262	34	296	55	1597
16. Inverness, .	56	20	76	473	256	...	256	217	3070
17. Kincardine, .	42	1	43	226	150	59	209	17	1235
18. Kinross, . .	50	8	58	412	247	...	247	165	1418
19. Kirkcudbright,	40	3	43	223	171	...	171	52	1766
20. Lanark, . . .	60	2	62	292	180	9	189	43	1349
21. Linlithgow, .	55	2	57	239	148	43	191	48	1311
22. Nairn,	76	2	78	305	271	...	271	34	2543
23. Orkney, . . .	33	9	42	271	165	...	165	106	1982
24. Peebles, . .	36	2	38	211	189	...	189	22	999
25. Perth, . . .	52	5	57	362	237	29	266	96	1653
26. Renfrew, . .	59	1	60	210	173	...	173	37	1307
27. Ross and Cromarty, }	45	12	57	390	228	...	228	162	3224
28. Roxburgh, . .	42	2	44	219	186	...	186	33	1082
29. Selkirk, . . .	39	1	40	155	128	...	128	27	778
30. Shetland, . .	40	18	58	377	179	3	182	195	3020
31. Stirling, . . .	50	2	52	231	173	12	185	46	1375
32. Sutherland, .	45	16	61	420	232	5	237	183	3236
33. Wigtown, . .	37	8	45	295	106	75	181	114	2082
SCOTLAND, . .	54	3	57	274	185	24	209	65	1559

* Calculated on the populations of 1881.—See Table XIV.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1889.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	150	150
2. Argyll	District Asylum, Argyll	59	62
	Do. Inverness	3	
3. Ayr	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	1	106
	District Asylum, Ayr	105	
4. Banff	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	5	34
	District Asylum, Banff	29	
5. Berwick	District Asylum, Roxburgh	9	9
6. Bute	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	1	12
	Do. Glasgow	1	
	District Asylum, Argyll	10	
7. Caithness	Royal Asylum, Montrose	14	14
8. Clackmannan	District Asylum, Stirling	8	8
9. Dumbarton	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	1	31
	Do. Glasgow	2	
	District Asylum, Stirling	25	
	Private Asylum, Westernmains	1	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	2	
10. Dumfries	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	194	194
11. Edinburgh	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	2	415
	Do. Edinburgh	301	
	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	71	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	17	
	Do. Mollendo House	3	
	Do. Saughton Hall	20	
	Do. Whitehouse	1	
12. Elgin	District Asylum, Banff	1	20
	Do. Elgin	19	
13. Fife	Royal Asylum, Dundee	1	73
	Do. Montrose	1	
	District Asylum, Fife	71	
14. Forfar	Royal Asylum, Dundee	141	214
	Do. Montrose	72	
	District Asylum, Perth	1	
Carry forward			1,342

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		1,342
15. Haddington	District Asylum, Haddington	27	27
16. Inverness	Royal Asylum, Perth	1	
	District Asylum, Inverness	70	71
17. Kincardine	Royal Asylum, Montrose	5	5
18. Kinross	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	1	
	District Asylum, Fife	1	2
19. Kirkcudbright	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	9	9
20. Lanark	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	24	
	Do. Dundee	7	
	Do. Edinburgh	1	
	Do. Glasgow	127	
	Do. Montrose	1	
	District Asylum, Argyll	1	
	Do. Ayr	3	
	Do. Haddington	1	
	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell	64	
	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	1	
	Do. Perth	1	
	Do. Stirling	4	
	Private Asylum, Westernmains	1	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	187	
	Glasgow Do.	27	
	Govan Do.	96	
	Greenock Do.	19	
	Paisley Do.	10	575
21. Linlithgow	District Asylum, Stirling	19	19
22. Nairn	District Asylum, Inverness	6	6
23. Orkney	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	2	
	Do. Montrose	6	8
24. Peebles	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	7	7
25. Perth	Royal Asylum, Dundee	1	
	Do. Glasgow	1	
	Do. Perth	21	
	District Asylum, Perth	65	
	Do. Stirling	1	89
26. Renfrew	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	7	
	Do. Edinburgh	2	
	Do. Glasgow	6	
	District Asylum, Argyll	2	
	Abbey Parochial Asylum	39	
	Greenock Do.	130	
	Paisley Do.	56	242
27. Ross and Cromarty . .	Royal Asylum, Perth	1	
	District Asylum, Inverness	28	29
	<i>Carry forward</i>		2,431

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
28. Roxburgh	Royal Asylum, Dumfries District Asylum, Roxburgh Private Asylum, Mavisbank	<i>Brought forward</i> 2 34 1	2,431 37
29. Selkirk	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian Do. Roxburgh	1 4	5
30. Shetland	Royal Asylum, Montrose	25	25
31. Stirling	District Asylum, Stirling	100	100
32. Sutherland	Royal Asylum, Perth District Asylum, Inverness	1 8	9
33. Wigtown	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	27	27
	TOTAL,		2,634

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1889.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums.	5	...	...	5
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses	22	...	...	22
TOTAL.	29	...	...	29

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1889.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	185.0	105.5	16	31	6	19	11	9	5	4	37.5	61.3	5.7	3.8
	{ Pauper do.	272.0	237.0	34	113	14	26	16	27	10	10	41.2	31.3	5.5	4.2
	{ Total,	457.0	342.5	50	144	20	45	27	36	15	14	40.0	39.5	5.6	4.1
2. Argyll District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	163.0	124.5	13	38	13	23	14	16	9	12	28.3	60.5	4.9	6.9
	{ Pauper do.	151.0	114.5	58	65	36	52	13	12	13	11	62.1	50.8	8.6	6.3
	{ Total,	314.0	239.0	71	103	49	75	27	28	22	23	45.2	55.6	10.2	10.2
3. Argyll District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	145.0	132.0	17	49	17	23	9	10	12	6	40.0	31.6	5.5	3.9
	{ Pauper do.	176.5	173.0	96	97	37	43	18	13	16	11	38.5	46.4	9.1	6.4
	{ Total,	321.5	305.0	113	146	54	66	27	23	28	17	37.5	46.6	8.7	5.2
4. Banff District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	28.0	40.0	14	20	3	11	4	5	1	1	31.4	35.0	10.7	...
	{ Pauper do.	109.0	132.5	50	77	17	20	12	14	17	12	31.3	36.0	15.6	7.9
	{ Total,	137.0	172.5	64	97	20	31	16	19	18	13	32.7	36.1	14.6	6.2
5. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	171.0	156.5	33	25	15	10	8	11	11	11	45.5	40.0	5.8	8.0
	{ Pauper do.	240.5	257.0	137	123	38	33	75	53	21	24	27.7	26.8	7.7	13.2
	{ Total,	411.5	407.5	170	148	53	43	83	64	31	46	31.2	29.1	11.5	11.3
6. Elgin District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	57.0	70.0	9	11	2	2	2	3	1	1	18.2	18.2	1.8	8.6
	{ Pauper do.	133.5	195.5	41	40	10	14	8	11	18	16	24.4	38.0	9.8	8.2
	{ Total,	190.5	265.5	50	51	12	18	10	14	29	22	21.3	29.1	11.6	16.8
7. Fife and Kinross District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	137.0	167.0	45	70	15	19	18	37	8	7	33.3	27.1	6.0	4.8
	{ Pauper do.	127.0	50.5	19	5	13	3	8	4	15	11	43.8	60.0	5.5	9.9
	{ Total,	264.0	217.5	64	75	28	22	26	41	23	18	38.5	29.3	11.5	14.7
8. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	52.5	56.5	15	19	3	8	...	3	5	3	20.0	42.1	9.5	5.3
	{ Pauper do.	240.0	294.5	67	63	29	33	13	10	13	19	43.8	52.4	5.4	8.1
	{ Total,	292.5	351.0	82	82	32	41	13	14	10	4	37.5	50.0	7.6	13.4
9. Haddington District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	131.0	95.5	40	38	15	19	11	11	13	8	17.6	22.4	7.7	9.5
	{ Pauper do.	104.5	116.0	51	49	9	11	11	13	8	2	14.3	71.4	7.7	4.4
	{ Total,	235.5	211.5	91	87	24	30	22	24	21	10	16.0	41.5	11.3	6.8
10. Inverness District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	186.5	235.0	57	53	23	22	10	12	21	16	40.4	45.0	10.6	6.4
	{ Pauper do.	225.5	280.5	71	60	25	27	13	20	24	18	35.2	25.0	11.7	4.3
	{ Total,	412.0	515.5	128	113	48	49	23	32	45	34	37.8	35.0	22.3	10.7
11. Perth District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	147.0	164.5	33	44	7	9	14	16	6	12	21.2	20.5	4.1	7.8
	{ Pauper do.	190.5	109.0	18	33	8	9	4	7	8	9	44.4	27.3	3.0	8.3
	{ Total,	337.5	273.5	51	77	15	18	18	23	14	21	32.8	23.9	7.1	16.1
12. Perth District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	224.5	209.5	85	93	42	50	35	32	25	18	40.4	53.8	11.1	8.6
	{ Pauper do.	332.4	347.0	1053	1162	383	463	332	360	254	248	36.4	39.8	7.6	7.1
GENERAL RESULTS,		3324.0	3470.0	1053	1162	383	463	332	360	254	248	36.4	39.8	7.6	7.1

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1889.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	14.5	24.0	9	11	5	6	5	6	...	1	55.6	54.5	...	4.2
2. Mollendo House,.....	3.0	16.0	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	50.0	...	6.2
3. Saughtonhall,.....	24.5	39.0	9	12	3	6	2	2	2	4	33.3	50.0	8.2	10.3
4. Westermains,.....	1.0	13.5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whitehouse,.....	4.5	17.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	22.2	5.9
GENERAL RESULTS,...	47.5	109.5	18	30	8	14	8	10	3	7	44.4	46.7	6.3	6.4

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	47.5	55.5	21	21	4	8	13	10	5	2	19.0	38.1	10.5	3.6
2. Barony, Woodilee,...	275.0	274.5	101	113	32	45	36	48	37	13	31.7	39.8	13.5	4.7
3. City, Glasgow, ...	...	126.5	...	57	...	18	...	35	...	7	...	31.6	...	5.5
4. Govan, Glasgow,...	121.5	120.5	46	56	12	25	21	16	10	14	26.1	44.6	8.2	11.6
5. Greenock,	151.5	121.0	102	59	60	38	16	9	21	12	58.8	64.4	13.9	9.9
6. Paisley (Burgh),...	112.5	96.0	35	33	17	13	5	8	10	6	48.6	39.4	8.9	6.2
GENERAL RESULTS,	708.0	794.0	305	339	125	147	91	126	83	54	41.0	43.4	11.7	6.8

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1889.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (City),.....	46·5	46·5	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	2·2	6·5
2. Buchan (New Maud), ...	26·0	26·0	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	7·7
3. Cunninghame (Irvine),.	49·0	49·5	3	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	33·3	...	4·1	...
4. Dumbarton,.....	30·5	29·0	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	33·3	33·3	6·6	3·4
5. Dundee East,	43·5	55·5	3	12	...	...	2	7	...	4	...	...	...	7·2
6. Dundee West,	39·5	37·5	4	2	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	2·5	5·3
7. Edinburgh (City),.....	38·0	39·0	5	8	1	...	4	3	...	3	20·0	...	...	7·7
8. Hamilton,.....	15·5	17·0	...	3	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	6·5	5·9
9. Inveresk (Musselburgh),.	13·0	14·0	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	7·7	7·1
10. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	21·5	21·0	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	9·3	9·5
11. Linlithgow,.....	16·0	15·5	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	12·5	6·5
12. Old Machar, (Aberdeen).	24·0	25·0	6	8	...	...	6	6	2	2	...	...	8·3	8·0
13. Old Monkland,	24·5	25·0	7	2	1	...	4	1	3	1	14·3	...	12·2	4·0
14. Perth,	19·5	20·0	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5·1	...
15. St Cuthberts,.....	16·0	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Wigtown (Stranraer),....	18·5	15·0	6	4	...	...	4	3	1	1	...	...	5·4	6·7
GENERAL RESULTS,....	441·5	435·5	57	58	4	1	41	28	19	24	7·0	1·7	4·3	5·5

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan,	30·5	20·0	5	2	...	...	2	...	2	2
Larbert,.....	123·5	65·5	24	24	...	...	13	13	6	4
TOTAL ..	154·0	85·5	29	26	...	...	15	13	8	6

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1889.
(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.						General Debility and Old Age.	Suicides and Accidents.	Cause unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
								Apoplexy and Paralysis.			Epilepsy and Convulsions.			General Paralysis.			Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.			Organic Disease of Brain.			Tumours, etc.						Consumption.			Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.			Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.			Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.			Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.			Dysentery and Diarrhea.			Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.—*continued.*
 Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1889.
 (d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES		Average Number. Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause Unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
								Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Dis- ease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.								Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, In- testines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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Aberdeen	46.5	46.5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.

Expenditure by Parochial Boards on account of Pauper Lunatics
for each Year from 1858 to 1888-89.

YEARS.	In Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and Schools for Imbeciles.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certifi- cates, Cost of Trans- port, &c.	Total Expenditure.	Total Yearly Expenditure by Parochial Boards per Patient.
1858	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652	£ 17 0 6
Average of 5 Years 1859-1863 ..	76,430	14,763	4031	95,225	18 11 6
1864	83,285	14,892	4505	102,682	19 11 3
1865	86,203	15,107	3665	104,975	19 10 2
1866	91,338	15,236	4230	110,805	20 2 4
1867	97,509	15,152	4526	117,187	20 5 2
1868	104,951	15,396	5074	125,421	21 8 8
Average of 5 Years	92,657	15,157	4400	112,214	20 6 1
1869	111,169	15,509	5032	131,710	21 12 4
1870	113,221	15,826	4547	133,593	21 10 7
1871	113,569	16,167	4447	134,182	21 7 7
1872	115,414	17,013	4738	137,165	21 11 2
1873	126,480	17,211	5267	148,959	22 19 9
Average of 5 Years	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122	21 16 6
1874-75	136,421	17,098	4288	157,807	23 16 7
1875-76	143,305	17,340	4616	165,261	24 3 4
1876-77	151,181	17,890	4517	173,588	24 9 6
1877-78	160,043	18,088	5252	183,383	24 12 8
1878-79	164,388	18,518	5373	188,280	24 8 10
Average of 5 Years	151,068	17,787	4809	173,664	24 6 5
1879-80	168,433	19,366	5787	193,586	24 6 6
1880-81	174,333	20,533	5603	201,068	24 5 10
1881-82	182,406	21,830	6314	210,551	24 10 1
1882-83	182,110	24,593	6506	213,209	24 5 3
1883-84	181,085	26,449	6730	214,265	23 19 11
Average of 5 Years	177,794	22,554	6188	206,536	24 5 5
1884-5	184,322	23,184	6241	218,747	23 19 7
1885-6	186,025	31,203	6823	224,052	24 0 6
1886-7	186,329	33,107	6546	225,982	23 16 7
1887-8	184,522	34,717	6551	225,789	23 4 8
1888-9	186,575	35,662	7110	229,347	23 0 8
Average of 5 Years	185,554	32,575	6654	224,783	23 12 5

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIII.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in
the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings
in each of the Ten Years 1879-80 to 1888-89.

ASYLUMS.	1879-80.	1880-1	1881-2	1882-3	1883-4	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8	1888-9
In Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Im- beciles,	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1	1 1	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0
In Private Dwellings,	0 9	0 9	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10	0 10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIV.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 14th May 1889.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.		In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.		In Private Dwellings.	General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)	Percentage of Patients.		
	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.			In Licen's'd of Poor-houses with Restricted Li-cences.	In Private Dwellings.	
1. Aberdeen, . . .	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
2. Argyll, . . .	1 5½	0 10¾	0 9	1 2½	54·8	23·1	17·1		
3. Ayr, . . .	1 1¼	...	0 9½	1 1	76·2	...	23·8		
4. Banff, . . .	1 3	0 10¼	0 10	1 1¾	60·5	19·9	19·6		
5. Berwick, . . .	1 3½	0 10½	0 9	1 2	72·4	1·0	26·6		
6. Bute, . . .	1 6¼	...	0 11½	1 4¼	64·7	...	35·3		
7. Caithness, . . .	1 1¾	...	0 10½	1 1¼	73·0	...	27·0		
8. Clackmannan, . . .	1 6¾	...	0 8	1 2½	52·9	...	47·1		
9. Dumbarton, . . .	1 6	0 11¾	0 11¾	1 5	81·3	8·2	10·5		
10. Dumfries, . . .	1 6	1 1¾	0 11¾	1 4¼	52·4	35·0	12·6		
11. Edinburgh, . . .	1 4½	...	0 11	1 3¾	79·3	...	20·7		
12. Elgin, . . .	1 8¼	1 0½	1 0	1 5¾	63·1	10·6	26·3		
13. Fife, . . .	1 2	...	0 10¼	1 1¼	73·1	...	26·9		
14. Forfar, . . .	1 1¼	...	0 11	1 1¼	76·9	...	23·1		
15. Haddington, . . .	1 7	0 11¾	0 10¼	1 3¾	57·4	22·7	19·9		
16. Inverness, . . .	1 3¼	1 0½	0 9¾	1 2½	73·5	11·0	15·5		
17. Kincardine, . . .	1 1¾	...	0 7½	0 11½	51·4	...	48·6		
18. Kinross, . . .	1 7	0 11¾	0 6¾	1 4½	66·3	25·3	8·4		
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	1 1¾	...	0 11½	1 1¼	68·0	...	32·0		
20. Lanark, . . .	1 4½	...	0 9¾	1 3¾	73·8	...	26·2		
21. Linlithgow, . . .	1 4¼	1 2	1 0¼	1 4	78·7	4·1	17·2		
22. Nairn, . . .	1 6	1 0	0 9¾	1 4¼	63·2	20·0	16·8		
23. Orkney, . . .	1 1¾	...	0 8	1 1¾	84·4	...	15·6		
24. Peebles, . . .	1 6¼	...	0 6¾	1 2¼	60·2	...	39·8		
25. Perth, . . .	1 5¾	...	0 10¼	1 5	87·2	...	12·8		
26. Renfrew, . . .	1 4½	1 2¼	0 11¼	1 3½	66·2	8·4	25·3		
27. Ross, . . .	1 4	...	1 0¼	1 3¾	85·2	...	14·8		
28. Roxburgh, . . .	1 1¼	...	0 7½	0 11¾	61·4	...	38·6		
29. Selkirk, . . .	1 6	...	0 11½	1 5½	83·6	...	16·4		
30. Shetland, . . .	1 6¼	...	0 9	1 4¾	78·4	...	21·6		
31. Stirling, . . .	1 7¾	1 2¾	0 6	1 0¾	40·6	1·1	58·3		
32. Sutherland, . . .	1 6¼	1 1¾	0 11½	1 5½	81·1	4·1	14·8		
33. Wigtown, . . .	1 1¾	1 1¼	0 7¼	1 0	55·2	1·2	43·5		
33. Wigtown, . . .	1 4¾	1 0½	0 9¼	1 1¼	39·6	23·9	36·5		
TOTAL	1 4½	1 0	0 10¼	1 3¼	68·1	8·8	23·1		

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	£ s. d. 26 0 0	£ s. d. 28 0 0	£ s. d. 125 0 0	£ s. d. 28 0 0
Dumfries " "	25 0 0	32 0 0	25 0 0	40 0 0
Dundee " "	2 28 12 0 30 11 0	32 10 0	25 0 0	40 0 0
Edinburgh " "	31 0 0	31 0 0	28 10 0	28 10 0
Glasgow " "	3 30 6 8 30 15 4	34 0 4	430 0 0	40 0 0
Montrose " "	28 12 0	34 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0
Perth " " . . . .	...	...	552 0 0	60 0 0

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum,	£ s. d. 20 16 0	£ s. d. 32 1 4	£ s. d. 20 16 0	£ s. d. 39 0 0
Ayr " "	20 16 0	...	...	...
Banff " "	21 5 10	21 5 10	21 5 10	21 5 10
Elgin " "	21 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	...
Fife " "	20 0 0	...	...	30 0 0
Haddington " "	23 0 0	28 0 0	...	36 0 0
Inverness " "	20 10 0	...	...	...
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell,	22 15 0	36 8 0	...	...
Mid-Lothian District Asylum,	24 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	36 0 0
Perth " "	25 0 0	...	...	...
Roxburgh " "	27 0 0	27 0 0	...	40 0 0
Stirling " "	27 10 0	32 10 0	30 0 0	35 0 0

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS (i.e., Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unre- stricted Licenses.)	Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS. — (Continued.)	Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
Abbey Parochial Asylum	£ s. d. 23 11 3	£ s. d. 32 10 0	Govan Parochial Asylum	£ s. d. 23 0 5	£ s. d. 32 10 0
Barony " "	25 3 9	33 16 0	Greenock " "	22 19 10	32 10 0
Glasgow " "	20 13 10	31 17 0	Paisley " "	24 2 1	32 10 0

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES WITH RESTRICTED LICENSES.	Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES. — (Continued.)	Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
Aberdeen,	£ s. d. 17 15 4	£ s. d. 22 2 0	Inveresk,	£ s. d. 19 6 9	£ s. d. ...
Buchan,	15 4 5	...	Kincardine,	18 1 10	20 0 0
Cuninghame,	17 7 0	...	Linlithgow,	16 9 4	21 4 8
Dumbarton,	23 17 9	23 8 0	Old Machar,	17 15 7	20 0 0
Dundee, East,	20 16 0	21 4 8	Old Monkland,	21 7 11	24 14 0
Dundee, West,	19 4 7	...	Perth,	23 16 8	22 2 0
Edinburgh,	24 11 10	...	St. Cuthbert's,	25 5 11	...
Hamilton,	19 16 6	...	Wigtown,	22 13 11	...

¹ Reduced to £10 in all suitable cases through the operation of the Endowment.

² £30, 11s. for paupers from Dundee Combination, and £28, 12s. for paupers from the other parishes in Forfarshire.

³ The lowest rate in the Glasgow Royal Asylum is a special rate for patients from Glasgow City Parish; the second is a special rate for patients from certain other parishes in the District.

⁴ For exceptional cases.

⁵ Each case applying for reduction by reason of poverty is separately considered by the Directors. Lowest rate at present is £30 per annum.

⁶ The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.

APPENDIX A—TABLE XXVI.

The Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1887-88, in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums and amount of Monies Borrowed by District Lunacy Boards, under the provisions of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71, remaining due at 15th May 1888.

Providing Expenditure from 15th May 1887, to 15th May 1888.																
ASYLUMS.	1. Land (exclusive of Farm Land).			2. Buildings, Improvements, Alterations, and Additions.	3. Expenditure on Farm.			4. Furniture and Furnishings.	5. Miscellaneous Expenses.	6. Loans.		7. Total Providing Expenses.	8. Proportion payable to the Provider of Profits on keeping Private Patients, Rent of Lands, &c.	9. Net Providing Expenses.	Amount of Monies Borrowed remaining due at 15th May 1888.	
	Purchase of Land other than Fenced Lands.	Rent or Feoduty of Asylum Grounds.	Total.		Purchase of Farm Lands.	Erection of Buildings and Improvements.	Total.			Instalments.	Interests.					Total.
1. Argyll, . . .	£ .	£ 164	£ 696	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ 39	£ 274	£ 1,417	£ 1,192	£ 2,609	£ 3,782	£ 366	£ 3,416	£ 28,550	
2 Ayr,	150	696	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	57	1,063	186	1,249	2,152	100	2,052	3,189	
3 Banff,	24	631	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	50	704	291	995	1,700	. . .	1,700	5,756	
4. Elgin,	131	993	. . .	. . .	. . .	9	45	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,178	19	1,159	. . .	
5 Fife,	143	. . .	. . .	. . .	15	153	1,759	877	2,636	2,947	184	2,763	15,681	
6. Glasgow,	171	410	. . .	79	73	. . .	806	700	2,072	2,772	4,298	381	3,857	58,370	
7. Haddington,	2	849	. . .	81	81	. . .	36	486	204	690	1,653	81	1,577	4,794	
8. Inverness,	360	533	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	191	1,655	813	2,468	3,552	113	3,439	17,048	
9. Midlothian,	162	553	. . .	12	12	4	185	1,541	1,465	3,006	3,922	235	3,687	44,894	
10. Perth,	37	524	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	59	1,871	755	2,626	3,246	. . .	3,246	14,896	
11. Roxburgh,	166	. . .	. . .	. . .	126	110	1,665	1,542	3,207	3,609	132	3,477	32,722	
12. Stirling	142	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	41	250	228	478	661	884	. . .	5,750	
Totals,	1,343	6,194	. . .	172	172	193	2,007	13,111	9,625	22,736	32,645	2,495	30,373	231,650	

1 Rents or feo-duty of farm lands proper, form a part of Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXXII, showing the receipts and expenses of asylum farms.

2 Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and of additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The current Expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following.

3 The profit from private patients is divided equally between the providing and the maintenance accounts.

APPENDIX A—TABLE XXVII.

The Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial year 1888-89, in Providing Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums; and amount of Monies Borrowed by District Lunacy Boards, under the provisions of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71, remaining due at 15th May 1889.

Providing Expenditure from 15th May 1888 to 15th May 1889.														
ASYLUMS.	1. Land (exclusive of Farm Land).		2. Buildings, Improvements, Alterations, and Additions.	3. Expenditure on Farm.		4. Furniture and Furnishings.	5. Miscellaneous Expenses.	6. Loans.		7. Total Providing Expenses.	8. Proportion payable to the Providing Account of Profits on Keeping Private Patients, Rent of Lands, &c.	9. Net Providing Expenses.	Amount of Monies Borrowed remaining due at 15th May 1889.	
	Purchase of Land other than Fenced Lands.	Total.		Purchase of Buildings and Improvements.	Erection of Buildings and Improvements.			Total.	Instalments.					Interests.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Argyll,	165	165	891	13	257	1,434	1,156	2,590	3,916	123	3,793	27,116		
2. Ayr,	78	78	701	49	45	1,063	140	1,203	2,091	100	1,931	2,126		
3. Banff,	25	25	303	704	45	259	259	963	1,336	5,051	1,336	5,051		
4. Elgin,	600	731	3,704	178	149	292	422	5,184	7,170	26	5,158	16,850		
5. Fife,	207	207	2,261	150	192	1,881	803	2,684	5,237	1,604	3,635	59,286		
6. Glasgow (Kirklands),	2	2	3,745	90	1,136	3,000	2,024	10,152	392	92	1,304	5,098		
7. Haddington,	362	362	828	65	46	436	139	635	3,848	112	3,736	15,382		
8. Inverness,	386	386	886	25	207	1,666	720	2,386	3,014	247	2,767	41,793		
9. Midlothian,	162	162	786	17	175	1,611	1,403	3,014	4,229	247	3,982	12,941		
10. Perth,	1	1	213	123	62	1,955	670	2,625	3,474	114	3,474	30,982		
11. Roxburgh,	142	142	213	123	109	1,739	1,467	3,206	4,716	8667	5,600	229,297		
12. Stirling,	142	142	213	123	14	250	225	475	631	8667	5,600	229,297		
Totals,	600	1,875	14,881	65	2,441	15,879	9,358	25,237	45,085	3,604	41,716	229,297		

1. Rents or feu-duty of farm lands proper, form a part of Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXXIIA, showing the receipts and expenses of asylum farms.
2. Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and of additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The current expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following.
3. The profit from private patients is divided equally between the providing and the maintenance accounts.
4. Includes a sum of £1,423 received from Insurance Company for damage by fire.
5. The figures relating to Glasgow (Kirklands) Asylum in this Table include by Providing Account Expenditure of the Glasgow District Lunacy Board from 15th May 1888 to 15th May 1889 and of the Kirklands Asylum Joint Committee from 26th October 1888 to 15th May 1889.
6. This is the Amount of Monies Borrowed by the Glasgow District Lunacy Board and remaining due when that Board was dissolved in 1889. The debt was apportioned among the District Lunacy Boards of the City of Glasgow, Govan, and Lanark Lunacy Districts.
7. Includes a sum of £262 received from Insurance Company for damage by fire.

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics during the Financial Year 1887-88.¹

(b) Fractions of 1d. which are under $\frac{1}{4}$ d have been omitted in the calculations, and all fractions above $\frac{1}{4}$ d. have been reckoned as 1d.

* The cost of furniture and furnishings included in this Table refer only to the replacement or repair of what has been worn out or destroyed. The cost of furniture and furnishings required for original buildings or additions is given in the Table preceding.

³ In these Asylums Treacle was used, but only to a very small extent.

41

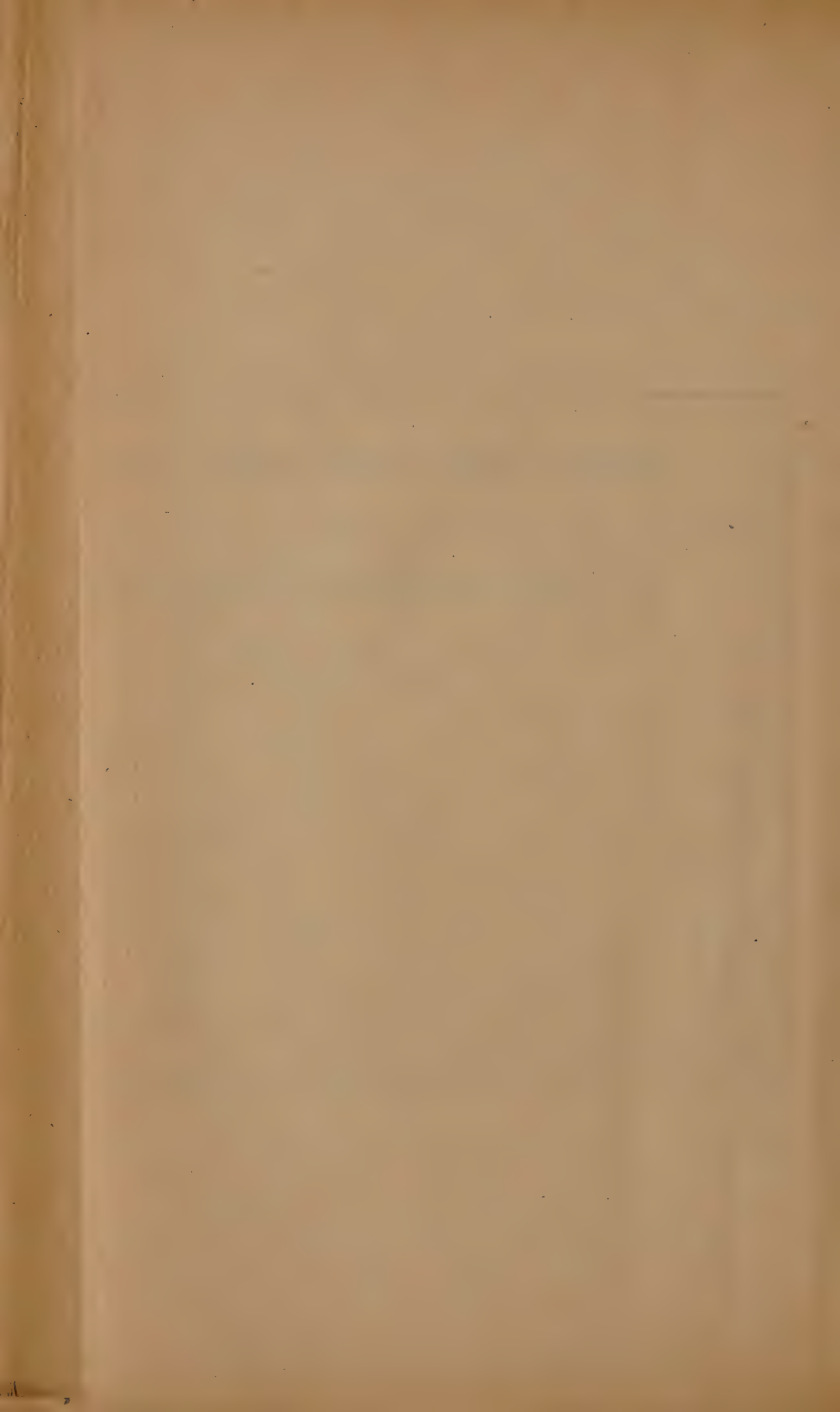
ASYLUMS.

GENERAL NOTE.—(4) The expenses detailed in this Table relatively to those payable out of the Poor Rate. The expenses in connection with lands, buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of the County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.

³ In these Asylums Treacle was used, but only to a very small extent.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVIII.

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied to each District Asylum, during the Financial Year 1887-88; and the Price of each article supplied.



APPENDIX A. -- TABLE XXVIII. A.

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied to each District Asylum, during the Financial Year 1888-89 and the Price of each article supplied.

[illegible]

(1) These figures are the averages of the quantity of flour used respectively in asylums which do, and which do not, bake their own bread.

(2) In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the asylum dietary, but the quantity was below 1 lb. per inmate during the year.

(4) The quantity of malt liquors consumed in Ayr Asylum is not stated.

Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1887-88; and Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

(1) In cases marked thus, the article was produced only to a very small extent, and its value is included in the column headed 'Sundries'.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIX.

Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1888-89; and Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		QUANTITIES AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF SUPPLIES TO ASYLUMS FROM ASYLUM FARMS AND GARDENS.														PRICES AT WHICH PRODUCE SUPPLIED TO ASYLUMS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED.										FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		Butcher Meat.		Poultry.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.		Sundries.		Total Estimated Value.		Butcher Meat.		Poultry.				Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
cwt.	£	lbs.	£	gals.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	£	£	£	£	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per gal. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ 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* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

(1) In cases marked thus the article was produced only to a very small extent, and its value is concluded in the column headed 'Sundries.'

(2) The Potatoes produced at the Perth District Asylum have been estimated for this year at the value put upon them in the year preceding.

APPENDIX A—TABLE XXX.

Acreege of Farms and Gardens attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1887-88; and Profit shown on the Year's transactions.

FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Acreage of Farm and Garden.			Receipts.														Expenses.										Profit.	
	Arable or in Per- manent Pasture.	Non-Arable.	Total.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		11.
				Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1888.	Butcher Meat.	Poultry.	Milk.	Butter and Cheese.	Eggs.	Potatoes.	Green Vegetables.	Fresh Fruits.	Grain.	Live Stock.	Wool, Hide, Skins.	Grazing, Cartage, and Sundries.	Total.	Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1887.	Rent.	Interest on Unre- paid Outlay from Providing Account on Stock and Implements.	Live Stock.	Implements and Harness.	Seeds and Plants.	Poddy, Roots, Feeding Stuffs.	Manures.	Paid Labour.	Miscellaneous.		Total.
1. Argyll,	164	361	525	1501	323	7	814	8	2	213	138	.	127	61	271	3465	1872	380	248	45	36	135	74	231	279	3300	165		
2. Ayr,	70	2	72	65	3	.	.	9	12	193	5	149	.	.	86	522	50	100	95	13	36	.	23	59	2	378	144		
3. Banff,	120	.	120	1356	228	5	276	10	3	92	58	2	102	390	14	49	2585	1319	452	68	5	161	46	85	37	2333	252		
4. Elgin,	133	7	140	910	35	10	286	27	13	101	100	3	42	78	1	57	1663	885	203	36	8	38	41	24	42	81	1353	305	
5. Fife,	78	.	78	495	44	.	251	.	.	153	197	25	91	148	.	148	1552	469	167	185	4	38	187	17	163	59	1289	263	
6. *Glasgow	7	.	7	.	105	2	.	25	10	43	14	.	.	.	.	199	.	.	.	6	13	26	2	40	.	87	112	
7. Haddington,	34	6	40	237	63	9	191	13	.	40	38	24	67	5	.	(1)26	818	258	136	.	26	30	70	22	126	32	700	118	
8. Inverness,	99	27	126	433	73	1	.	5	158	202	.	26	180	.	53	1131	503	74	11	153	4	33	.	28	117	30	958	173	
9. Midlothian,	81	9	90	57	68	5	384	.	38	129	71	.	33	55	48	1406	530	75	.	177	30	43	146	43	157	7	1208	198	
10. *Perth,	19	54	73	.	21	.	.	.	106	117	7	54	.	.	5	310	.	26	.	11	14	123	16	70	43	303	7		
11. *Roxburgh,	23	.	23	129	76	.	.	.	20	112	12	13	31	.	3	396	189	.	26	7	16	11	12	55	3	319	77		
12. Stirling,	216	10	226	2151	697	7	880	27	10	305	306	5	261	27	50	375	5101	1845	738	375	173	52	393	133	364	275	4348	753	

* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.
 1) Includes £109 from sale of stones from Quarry at Haddington Asylum Farm.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXA.

Acreage of Farms attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1888-89; and Profit shown on the Year's transactions.

Farms and Gardens* of District Asylums.	Acreage of Farm.		Receipts.												Expenses.										Total.	Profit.			
	Arable or in Per- manent Pasture.	Non-Arable.	Receipts.												Expenses.														
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.			9.	10.	11.
1. Argyll.	180	345	525	1587	390	7	805	.	4	130	90	9	.	191	58	199	3470	1501	380	.	218	39	84	126	70	223	278	2919	551
2. Ayr.	70	2	72	75	.	.	.	.	5	40	233	12	.	209	9	98	676	65	100	.	141	18	21	.	5	49	5	404	272
3. Banff.	120	120	1176	194	5	239	6	6	62	50	5	137	470	12	31	2333	1356	161	.	307	60	36	169	42	79	.	2238	95	
4. Elgin.	133	7	140	876	15	6	133	20	13	31	111	3	61	113	.	47	1479	910	203	.	22	.	37	8	38	42	72	1332	147
5. Fife.	78	78	503	44	.	306	.	.	22	15	40	16	3	133	.	157	1775	495	167	.	165	8	27	137	20	135	131	1345	430
6. * Glasgow(Kirklands),	7	7	.	8	1	.	.	.	22	15	40	16	3	133	.	220	.	.	.	.	3	.	18	28	1	40	1	91	129
7. Haddington.	35	6	41	318	69	8	176	.	23	46	37	18	105	8	.	94(1)	902	237	152	.	36	51	25	65	42	141	6	755	147
8. Inverness.	100	24	124	400	112	2	.	.	4	129	193	(2).	.	119	.	94	1053	433	74	10	55	37	22	2	38	33	10	774	279
9. Malothian.	85	5	90	537	(2).	11	338	.	78	60	57	20	.	223	.	54	1378	575	75	.	162	54	30	78	38	200	14	1226	152
10. * Perth.	22	51	73	.	24	.	.	.	.	118	154	9	.	46	(2).	4	355	.	26	.	13	11	18	95	38	75	10	286	69
11. * Roxburgh.	23	25	111	82	.	82	.	.	.	18	54	11	5	69	2	.	352	129	.	62	5	30	1	15	55	4	301	51	
12. Stirling.	221	5	226	2387	907	10	900	24	9	379	310	.	228	57	51	325	5587	2151	738	.	514	185	141	372	125	361	167	4754	833

APPENDIX B.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN
THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 4th and 5th April 1889.

Appendix B.

The following statement shows the number and position of the patients at present on the register of the asylum :—

Commissioners' Entries.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	84	102	188	233	607
Absent on Probation, .	3	2	0	2	7
Absent on Pass, . . .	0	1	0	0	1
On the Register	87	105	188	235	615

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

These figures take into account one male pauper who, since last visit, has become a private patient, and 1 female private patient who has become a pauper. There are no voluntary inmates.

The following statement shows the changes in the population which have taken place since the date of the last entry :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	11	28	39	50	128
Discharged recovered, .	8	16	20	29	73
Discharged unrecovered, .	7	9	9	4	29
Deaths,	3	0	9	8	20

The death-rate has been low. The cause of death in 5 instances is registered as due to general paralysis, in 2 instances as due to phthisis, in 5 instances as due to pneumonia or bronchitis, in 3 instances as due to exhaustion from mania or melancholia, and in 1 instance each from caries of vertebrae, enteritis, apoplexy, epilepsy, and senile decay. In the cases of 9 of the 20 persons who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

No accident is recorded. There are 15 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 8 persons for periods varying from 2 hours to 1 day. The number of patients who have escaped, and have been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back, is 3. No attendant has been dismissed since last visit, but 12 have resigned.

The overcrowding of the asylum is very apparent. This necessarily takes from the comfort and wellbeing of the inmates, and increases the difficulties of management. Conscientious and painstaking efforts are made to reduce the evils of the overcrowding, but the proper remedy will soon be found in the transfer of a considerable number of patients to the succursal establishment at Daviot, which it is hoped will ere long be ready for occupation.

The wards were clean and in good order, and the patients were comfortably and tidily clothed.

The accommodation for private patients of the higher class at Elmhill

Appendix B. 3 continues to be of an excellent character, and the ladies and gentlemen residing
Commissioners there appear to be treated with much liberality and kindness.

Entries. The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly
and carefully kept.

Royal and
District
Asylums.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,
1st and 2nd July 1889.

Aberdeen There are 598 patients on the register of the asylum at present. Their
Royal Asylum. position is shown in the following statement:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident in the Asylum,	85	97	185	227	594
Absent on Probation,	1	3	—	—	4
On the Register	86	100	185	227	598

Ten pauper men and 10 pauper women, out of those included in this statement as resident in the asylum, are in the Branch Asylum at Daviot. The rest are resident in the old asylum.

The following statement shows the changes that have taken place since last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	6	5	8	10	29
Discharged recovered,	2	4	2	5	13
Discharged unrecovered,	4	3	4	12	23
Deaths,	1	3	5	1	10

Of the 16 pauper patients discharged unrecovered, 5 were transferred to Old Machar Poorhouse, 6 to St Nicholas Poorhouse, and 2 to Buchan Poorhouse. There is a reduction of the numbers resident, as compared with the numbers at the time of last visit, by 4 private patients and 9 pauper patients.

In consequence of this reduction of the total number of pauper patients together with the removal of 20 paupers to the Branch Asylum, the overcrowding of the pauper wards has been appreciably diminished.

The deaths are registered as due in 3 cases to brain diseases, in 4 to lung diseases, and in 1 case each to the following causes, enteritis, exhaustion from melancholia, and senile decay.

There has been no accident since last visit. There has been 1 escape. There are 7 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 patients. Four male and 7 female patients are confined to bed at present.

The main asylum at Aberdeen and the adjoining establishment for higher class patients at Elmhill were found in excellent order. The impression produced by the appearance of the patients was more favourable than usual. This was probably due chiefly to the improvement resulting from the greater amount of elbow room which they have.

The disadvantages which result in the main asylum from the want of a dining-hall were never more apparent. The providing of such a hall is without doubt the improvement which most obviously calls for the attention of the Directors; and it seems probable that it could be satisfactorily constructed without any great expense. The efficiency of the administration of the asylum would be much increased, and it would contribute greatly to the comfort of the patients, if a suitable hall were provided. It would be useful for many purposes besides the taking of meals.

The establishment at Daviot has now been taken into occupation; but it will be some months yet before it will be suitable to receive the full number of patients which is intended to be sent. The alterations which are to be made both on the old and the new mansion-houses are, however, being actively proceeded with. Everything that was seen during the visit to the new establishment confirms the view that the Directors have acquired a property which is admirably adapted for their purpose.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
5th and 6th February 1889.Appendix B
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

There are at present 337 patients in the asylum, of these 5 men and 9 women are private patients, and 163 men and 160 women are paupers. Besides the patients who are resident, there are 11 men and 9 women on the register who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 man who is absent on Superintendent's pass.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	1	—	8	10	19
Discharged recovered,	—	—	2	6	8
Discharged unrecovered,	1	3	5	4	13
Deaths,	—	—	4	2	6

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 2 cases, to heart disease in 1 case, to phthisis in 1 case, and to exhaustion in 2 cases.

During the year 1888, 20 pauper patients were discharged on probation with a view to their being boarded out in private dwellings, and only in 1 case has it been found necessary to replace the patient in the asylum.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries. They refer to the use of the strait-jacket for 15 minutes in 1 case, and for an hour in another case, in both cases on account of violence to others; in the third case the jacket was worn for 6 hours, to prevent the patient from injuring herself. No accident of a serious character has occurred, and there has been no case of escape. Only 1 case of erysipelas has occurred.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order. The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and well aired. The patients were neatly and suitably clothed.

The infirmary wards continue to be overcrowded; but there is ample space for all the patients in the asylum, if they were equally distributed in the different sections of the building. There are two dormitories unused at present on the male side of the West House, and two day-rooms unused on the female side.

Since last visit a water-closet of a satisfactory character has been constructed in connection with the sewing room, the walls of two dormitories have been fitted with pitch pine lining, a good deal of painting has been done, and a dormitory is being enlarged by the removal of a partition which separated it from a neighbouring passage.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
7th and 8th May 1889.

There are 334 patients—166 women and 168 men—now resident in the asylum. Of these, 5 men and 8 women are private patients, belonging to the counties forming the District.

In addition to the patients resident, there are 25 absent on probation, and 1 absent on pass; and it is hoped that the majority of these will remain out either as recovered or unrecovered patients.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit are shown in the following statement :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	11	11	22
Discharged recovered,	4	4	8
Discharged unrecovered,	2	2	4
Deaths,	4	4	8

No change has occurred among the private patients. The deaths are registered as having been caused by pleurisy, gangrene of lungs, heart disease, hemiplegia, epilepsy, enteritis, measles, and senile decay. In the cases of 5 of the patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

No accident is recorded. There are two entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of restraint in order to retain dressings in position, in the case of 1 patient. No escape has taken place. Two attendants have resigned, and one has died.

Of the paupers resident, 321 in number, 99 men and 122 women are employed in useful work, leaving 64 men and 36 women unemployed, either in consequence of refusing to work or of being unfit for work, either as the result of their mental or of their bodily condition. There are only 2 men and 3 women who are able to work but refuse to do so. The farm continues to afford abundant out-door work of a healthy character.

All parts of the asylum were clean and in good order, and the inmates of both sexes were comfortably and tidily clothed.

During the visit, which extended over 2 days, there was no noise or excitement among the patients, with the exception of 1 woman, whose condition is grave and exceptional, and who is the cause of much anxiety and trouble to the staff.

On both days a well cooked substantial dinner was neatly served to the patients, who partook of it in a quiet and orderly manner. The number of patients dining in the hall was 130—79 men and 51 women.

The overcrowding of the hospital wards has been somewhat relieved, especially in the male side, but it still exists on both sides to an extent which is injurious to the patients, and which adds to the difficulties and anxieties attending the management of the asylum. There is a prospect, however, that more effectual relief will ere long be obtained by the use on the female side of some of the unoccupied wards as hospital wards, and by a re-arrangement of the wards on the male side. Some structural changes will be needed on both sides, but they are not of an extensive character, and will involve little more than the cost of material, the staff of the asylum and the patients being understood to do nearly all the work. Two plans have been suggested for attaining what is needed on the female side, and the General Board have intimated that they will consent to either plan. Neither plan will entail much expense, and there will probably not be much difference between the cost of the one and of the other,—that first suggested being probably the cheaper of the two. It seems to us that this plan has various and decided advantages over that last suggested, and we strongly recommend the District Board to adopt it. If they do so, we think that the asylum will have hospital wards on the female side not only satisfactory but of an exceptionally good character, giving accommodation to nearly 30 patients. The plan suggested for hospital wards on the male side does not yield results of so satisfactory a character, but it will nevertheless yield wards which will work fairly well. The experience of the Superintendent indicates that in this asylum sick wards with arrangements and equipments less complete than those needed for the women will suffice for the men. In connection with this it must be borne in mind that there are very few general paralytics in the asylum. On the male side effect has to a small extent been already given to the carrying out of the plan suggested, with results which are more satisfactory than was anticipated.

Since the 25th of March, 6 patients and 4 attendants, all of one sex, have been attacked by measles. There has been no fresh case for 3 weeks. One of the patients and 1 of the attendants died of the disease. On its appearance in the asylum, immediate steps were taken to isolate those attacked. There is no separate building designed for this purpose, but the tailor's workshop was so situated that it was possible to use it as a hospital and attain an isolation, which, though not complete, was the best that could be got in the circumstances. This and other measures adopted by Dr Cameron appear to have checked the spread of the disease. The 2 patients and the attendant remaining in this temporary hospital have recovered, and are to be removed to-morrow.

Before the disease appeared among the patients and attendants, 24 cases of it had occurred among the children of the married attendants.

It has already been pointed out to the District Board that a small separate hospital for infectious diseases would be a great advantage to the asylum, and it is hoped that the District Board will keep this in view.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 7th February 1889.

Appendix B.

There are 308 patients in the asylum, 142 being men, and 166 being women. Besides these, there are 5 men and 6 women, who are on the register, at present absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	30	27	57
Discharged recovered,	23	14	37
Discharged unrecovered,	4	2	6
Deaths,	4	10	14

Royal and
District
Asylums.

Ayr District
Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due in 4 cases to diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 2 cases to heart disease, in 1 case to phthisis, in 2 cases to diseases of abdominal viscera, in 1 case to strumous abscesses, in 1 case to syncope, in 1 case to senile gangrene, in 1 case to psoas abscess, and in 1 case to fracture of the skull.

In the last mentioned case the fracture occurred before the admission of the patient to the asylum.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 9 entries. These refer to the use of the strait-jacket in the treatment of 5 persons, the purpose being either to prevent the patients injuring themselves, or to prevent them from removing surgical dressings. No accident of a serious character has occurred, and there has been no escape.

The asylum continues full, there being only 6 empty beds on the male side and 14 empty beds on the female side. Unless, therefore, it is found possible to materially reduce the number of inmates by the removal to private dwellings of patients who have ceased to require detention in the asylum, it will be necessary for the District Board to take steps for increasing the accommodation in the asylum. At present the space both in day-rooms and dormitories, as well as in the dining-hall and other parts of the central block, is fully utilised. In considering the question of providing additional accommodation, it will therefore be necessary to keep in view that it must include accommodation of all these kinds.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order. The patients were found well clothed, and comfortably provided for. No complaint was made.

It is understood that the District Board have resolved not to take any steps at present towards dividing the buildings more completely into sections by carrying the stone partition walls through the roof. This precaution has been adopted in most of the District Asylums, and it has already been the means of preventing the extension of fire in one of these institutions.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 26th July 1889.

There are 148 men and 182 women, or 330 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 9 men and 4 women are absent on probation, reducing the number of patients resident to 139 men and 178 women, or 317 patients in all. There are 9 vacant beds on the male side, and 5 on the female side.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	25	35	60
Discharged recovered,	13	14	27
Discharged unrecovered,	4	7	11
Deaths,	7	4	11

Of the patients discharged unrecovered 5 were transferred to care in private dwellings, and the rest were removed to other establishments or to Ireland or England.

Four of the deaths were due to heart disease, 4 to diseases of the respiratory organs, 1 to strumous abscesses, 1 to exhaustion from epilepsy, and 1 to old age. In the cases of 4 of the 11 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 8 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 3 persons to prevent the removal of dressings, to prevent suicide, or to prevent masturbation.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Ayr District Asylum.

Two accidents are recorded—fracture of the humerus, and a severe scalp wound in an attempt to commit suicide. One patient escaped, and was absent a night before being brought back.

Several single rooms and small dormitories on the male side have been repapered, and the floors have been stained and varnished. No. 3 day-room, on the male side, has also been repapered, and the male sick room has been supplied with new bed-steads and new carpets, and the floor has been stained and varnished. The water-closets on the day-room floor of the male side have been entirely renewed in a way which seems very satisfactory. The water-closets on the female side are about to be dealt with in a similar manner.

The doors of egress from the asylum have been made to open to the outside in order to facilitate escape in the event of a fire occurring. The opening of other doors within the building has also been changed with the same object.

Dr Skae was absent at the time of the visit, but all parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory. The clothing both of the men and of the women was clean, tidy, and otherwise good and suitable. An excellent dinner was served in a neat and orderly manner during the visit.

No patient had any complaint to make, and with very few exceptions they were entirely free from excitement.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept and written up to date.

Banff District Asylum, Ladysbridge.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, LADYSBRIDGE,
6th April 1889.

There are 73 men and 37 women at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident. Three of the men are private patients, and the rest are paupers.

The changes since the date of last visit are as follows:—

Pauper Patients—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	7	12	19
Discharged recovered,	3	4	7
Discharged unrecovered,	5	5	10
Deaths,	3	2	5

Of the 10 patients discharged as unrecovered 4 were transferred to other asylums, 1 was boarded out, and 5 were taken to their homes, some of the last ceasing to be paupers. The patient who was boarded out did not do well under private care, and was sent back to the asylum.

Two of the deaths were caused by phthisis, 2 by heart disease, and 1 by paralysis.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No escape has taken place, and it is said that the escapes have been fewer in number since the walls of the airing court were pulled down.

A large amount of liberty continues to be accorded to the patients. The number on parole beyond the grounds is 86, and the number on parole within the grounds is 20. A party of from 7 to 20, according to the state of the weather and other circumstances, goes to the parish church, and there have been no complaints, and no occasion for complaints, in regard to their conduct.

The efforts to occupy the men in useful work out of doors continue to be very successful, and the farm is still a source of health and happiness to the patients, and of profit to the District Board. A considerable addition has been made to the land attached to the asylum by taking from the Earl of Fife, on a lease of 16 years at a rent of £35 per annum, a part of the Farm of Mill of Boyndie, consisting of 72 acres of arable and 10 acres of pasture land. The whole amount of land now in possession of the asylum, inclusive of the site of the buildings, is 222 acres.

The additional appliances for the extinction of fire, referred to in the last entry as desirable, have now been acquired.

The wards were found in admirable order, and the state of the beds and of the body clothing was very satisfactory.

An excellent dinner of brose, beef, greens, and bread was served during the visit, and was eaten with manifest relish.

There was a complete absence of excitement among the patients, and no

patient had any complaint to make. There was no patient in bed. The aspect and demeanour of the inmates indicated a suitable and sufficient dietary, abundant exercise in the open air, and a kindly considerate treatment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODPARK,
6th April 1889.

There are 32 women at present in this asylum.

Since last visit 3 women have been admitted, 3 have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 have died.

Of the patients discharged 1 went to the care of relatives, and the other 2 were boarded out. The 2 deaths were caused by uterine disease and phthisis.

The condition, both of the wards and of the patients, was from all points of view highly satisfactory. The physical comforts of the patients are well provided for, and in their management much kindness and good sense are shown.

The books were found written up to date, and in good order.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,
29th July 1889.

On the 3rd of the present month the Succursal Asylum at Woodpark was amalgamated with the Asylum at Ladysbridge, and the conjoined establishments are now, and will in future, be treated as one establishment. This establishment is now the sole District Asylum for Banffshire. At the date when the two asylums were conjoined 31 patients were transferred from the Woodpark register to the Ladysbridge register, which is in future to be the register of the conjoined establishments. The total number of inmates now on the register is 146, 72 being men and 74 being women. Three of the men are private patients, the rest of the inmates are paupers.

Since last visit 4 men and 7 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered, 3 men and 3 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man has died. One of the women who was discharged unrecovered was discharged from Woodpark before the union of the two asylums. The death is registered as due to hemiplegia.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains one entry. It refers to the secluding of a female patient for a period of nine hours. One patient escaped but was brought back. There has been no accident.

The health of the patients is satisfactory. They were found well provided for in every respect. Their appearance is indicative of the dietary being abundant and nourishing. They have a great amount of exercise in the open air. And their clothing is suitable and in excellent order. In no asylum in Scotland do the female patients appear more comfortably and tastefully clothed. The importance of attention to the clothing of the insane is frequently underestimated. Few things contribute more to give the inmates of an asylum the appearance of being a sane community than neatness in their dress and person; and few things have more influence in promoting sane behaviour and sane modes of thought.

The asylum was found in admirable order throughout.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
3rd and 4th January 1889.

There are 628 patients on the register of the asylum. Their position is shown in the following statement:—

Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
1. Private,	141	147	288
2. Pauper,	164	163	327
Voluntary inmates,	8	5	13
Total,	313	315	628

Of the 327 pauper patients on the register 1 man and 1 woman are at present absent on statutory probation.

Appendix B
Commissioners' Entries

Royal and District Asylums.

Banff District Asylum, Woodpark.

Banff District Asylum, Ladysbridge.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

Since the visit made last January the number of private patients in the asylum has increased from 250 to 288, being an increase by 38 in twelve months, and the number of paupers has increased from 261 to 327, being an increase of 66. It is satisfactory to know that the increase in the number of paupers is not due to an increase in the number of pauper lunatics belonging to the District; it is indeed more than accounted for by the presence in the asylum of the patients from Lanarkshire parishes, who began to be received during the past year. The number of these Lanarkshire patients is now 78, and the number of pauper patients belonging to the District is 249, which is 12 below the number at the beginning of last year. This decrease has been obtained by devoting attention to the boarding out of those who are suitable for care in private dwellings, and such attention should never be relaxed.

The increase of the number of private patients is due to the exceptionally large number of patients of this class recently admitted to the asylum, no less than 63 having been admitted within the past six months. The extent to which the private patients in the asylum consist of persons received at low rates of board continues to be gratifying evidence of the philanthropic spirit in which the institution is conducted. There are at present 62 private patients maintained at the rate of £25 per annum; in the case of 31 of these the burden on the patient's own resources is only £10 per annum and in one case it is £16, 10s. This alleviation of burden is effected by the contribution towards the payment of board of £15 in the first mentioned cases, and of £8, 10s. in the last case, by the Trustees and Directors of the institution from the Crichton Endowment Fund. It is with an enlightened recognition of the peculiar ways in which the occurrence of insanity may press severely on the sufferers that the Trustees and Directors extend their charitable aid even in the case of patients, placed at higher rates of board. Thus, of the patients placed at the £40 rate the payments are reduced by subsidies from the Endowment Fund, in 1 case to £30, in 8 cases to £20, and in 1 case to £5. Of the patients at the £60 rate, the burden is reduced in 1 case to £24 and in another to £18, 10s. It is a charitable action of the utmost value to the community to provide the excellent accommodation which the institution supplies at rates so low as £25 and £40 per annum. Persons unable to pay more than these rates are almost entirely dependent on public asylums such as the Crichton Royal Institution. The reception of patients able to pay high rates of board in such asylums is no doubt attended with many advantages, but these patients can never be in danger of being left wholly unprovided for. Their requirements will be met by private enterprise if they are not met in public establishments. Pauper lunatics are also secure of being provided for. Their accommodation and maintenance rest on statute. The intermediate class contains the persons for whom the Crichton and other Royal Asylums provide the only refuge. An important service is thus rendered to the community by providing satisfactory accommodation and treatment for insane persons at such rates as £25 and £40, even when the entire burden of payment falls on the patient's own resources. The trustees and directors however recognise the fact that an annual payment of even £25 is a burden which persons above the pauper class are often unable to bear, and they feel that in many cases it would not take long for such a burden to drive them into pauperism, a result which in every respect must be regarded as calamitous. The contribution made from the Endowment Fund towards the alleviation of these burdens, involving as it does an annual subsidy of about £750, is therefore an act of enlightened benevolence. It preserves to a great extent the feeling of independence and self respect in persons on whom a great misfortune has fallen. It is important also that the public should perceive that by saving many persons from the complete exhaustion of their means, this action of the Trustees and Directors keeps them out of pauperism, and thus prevents a considerable burden from falling on the rate-payers of the district. As an illustration of what is done it may be mentioned that a female patient was admitted to the institution during the present visit at the £25 rate, who is possessed of means estimated at £200, and a contribution of £15 per annum was voted from the Endowment Fund on condition that a *curator bonis* should be appointed who should pay the remaining £10. It is understood that no such patient belonging to the southern counties ever fails to gain admission, and to have his or her case benevolently considered.

The following statement exhibits the changes that have taken place in the population of the institution since last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.	Commissioners' Entries.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Certificated Patients—						
Admitted,	24	39	39	42	144	Royal and District Asylums.
Discharged recovered, . .	8	5	15	22	50	
Discharged unrecovered, .	6	7	10	13	36	
Deaths,	6	1	7	10	24	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.
Voluntary Inmates—						
Admitted,	4	4	—	—	8	
Discharged,	3	3	—	—	6	

The deaths are registered as due to brain diseases in 9 cases, to heart diseases in 4 cases, to lung diseases in 5 cases, to diseases of other kinds in 4 cases, and to injury in 2 cases. One of the cases of injury was cut-throat inflicted by the patient herself previous to her admission to the asylum. The other occurred to a patient who either fell or threw himself from the upper storey of a building in course of erection in the asylum grounds and fractured his skull. He was regarded at the time as having recovered from his insanity. He had been placed on parole, and was to have been discharged in a few days.

Post-mortem examinations were made in nearly every case of death. It is understood that an improvement in the arrangements for carrying out these examinations is at present under consideration.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entries. There have been 4 escapes when the patient was absent over night before being brought back. The only accident besides the case of fracture of the skull already mentioned was fracture of the leg occasioned by a fall.

The patients were found during the visit in a very satisfactory condition. They are comfortably and suitably lodged, their food is excellent in quality and well served, and the state of their clothing is well attended to.

There was remarkable absence of discontent, and frequent expression of satisfaction with the treatment received.

The healthy occupation of the patients, a matter on which their contentment greatly depends, continues to receive special attention. As a general rule, the garden-work in the grounds about the asylum is reserved for the occupation of the male private patients, the farm-work outside the walls being devoted to the occupation of the paupers. The advantages resulting from the possession of a considerable extent of land in connection with an asylum are becoming more and more generally recognised. The Trustees and Directors have shown their appreciation of this by the purchases which they have already made, and further extension in this direction might still be made with benefit to the institution, should a favourable opportunity present itself.

The provision hitherto made for religious exercises is inadequate and out of harmony with the rest of the arrangements of the institution. It is, therefore, with a praiseworthy regard to the interests of the large community under their government that the Trustees and Directors have resolved to erect a chapel within the walls which will be a suitable place of worship. It is proposed, in view of the fact that the institution was opened in the year 1839, and that this is therefore its jubilee year, that the chapel shall be a special memorial of Mrs Crichton, the benevolent foundress of the institution who devoted £100,000 to its erection and endowment. And it is understood with approval that it is intended to erect a building which shall be worthy of so interesting an occasion.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
3rd and 4th May 1889.

The following statement shows the number and position of the patients at present on the register of the asylum :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private patients, certificated, . .	135	147	282
Do. do. voluntary,	8	4	12
Pauper patients, certificated, . .	170	170	340
Total,	313	321	634

Appendix B.

Of these, 3 pauper women are absent on probation.

Since last visit 1 female private patient has been transferred to the pauper

Commissioners' list.

Entries. The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows:—

Royal and
District
Asylums.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Certificated Patients—					
Admitted,	11	17	28	29	85
Discharged recovered,	7	12	11	12	42
Discharged unrecovered,	5	2	7	7	21
Dead,	5	2	4	4	15
2. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted,	3	0	0	0	3
Left,	3	1	0	0	4

One of the patients, who is entered above as discharged recovered, was discharged as not insane.

The causes of death were general paralysis in 5 cases, epilepsy in 2 cases, brain disease in 2 cases, phthisis in 3 cases, and rheumatic fever, gangrene of the leg, and old age in 1 case each. In the cases of 11 of the 15 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

Only one accident, and that of a slight character, is recorded. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two patients escaped, and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

There are 21 patients on parole beyond the grounds, and 46 on parole within the grounds.

Of the paupers there are 122 men and 115 women, and of the private patients 66 men and 62 women registered as engaged in useful work. The success of the efforts to induce private patients to do work is very satisfactory. In a considerable number of cases patients are encouraged to work by small payments.

There are 14 private patients at Maryfield, where they have great comforts at very low rates of board. All of them have a carriage drive at least once a week, and they speak much of the enjoyment this gives them.

At Spitalfields 6 pauper women are under the care of an old servant, who preferred remaining in the asylum with light work to retiring on a pension. The condition of the patients in this little establishment seemed highly satisfactory. They have great freedom, lead a home-like life, and appear to be very happy and contented.

In the Second House of the institution there is extensive provision of an excellent character for private patients, who are in more or less straitened circumstances. Such patients are treated with much liberality, and with a judicious and kindly consideration of their antecedents. A large amount of charitable work is done by the institution towards patients of this class, who are now received into it from all parts of the country.

The high wall on the east boundary of the grounds has been taken down, and a pleasant-looking open fence substituted. This is a great improvement. The same style of fence is to be carried round the north and west boundaries.

No patients had complaints to make, and there was a remarkable absence of excitement during the two days over which the visit extended.

Everything seen during the visit disclosed the ability and energy of the Superintendent in the management of the institution.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be kept with accuracy and care, and to be written up to date.

Dundee
Royal
Asylum.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,
29th March 1889.

There are 325 patients at present on the register of the asylum. The following statement shows their position:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	28	36	103	139	306
Absent on Pass,	1	6	—	2	9
Totals, <i>viz.</i>	29	42	103	141	315

These figures show a considerable increase of the population, and the increase refers both to private and to pauper patients. The growth of the number of paupers is partly due to the reception of boarders from the Lanark district. The figures make allowance for the transference of 3 private male patients, and 2 private female patients to the pauper list, and they include 1 voluntary male inmate. It is strongly recommended that a separate register be kept for persons entering the asylum voluntarily.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	12	17	33	30	92
Discharged recovered,	4	6	12	10	32
Discharged unrecovered,	1	2	9	11	23
Deaths,	1	—	10	8	19

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.
Dundee Royal Asylum.

Death was due in 6 instances to general paralysis, in 5 instances to other organic diseases of the brain or spinal cord, in 2 instances to phthisis, in 3 instances to heart disease, and in 1 instance each to bronchitis, aneurism, and exhaustion. In the cases of 16 of the 19 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made, the results being carefully recorded. The mortuary arrangements are now very satisfactory. The case-books are written up to date, and are kept in a very satisfactory manner.

Two accidents are recorded, 1 a trifling contusion, and the other involving fracture of three ribs, due to rough handling by a fellow patient. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The providing of a good shoeroom for the men is under consideration.

The wards, both dayrooms and dormitories, were found in excellent order and very clean, and they presented a bright and cheerful aspect.

In the separate block used as hospital wards for the women, which was in a very satisfactory state, the want of hot water and a bath is much felt.

A great deal of outdoor work has been done by the patients, and the grounds are steadily acquiring a clothed appearance.

The registers are kept with care and accuracy.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 4th October 1889.

There are at present 341 patients on the register of the asylum. One hundred and forty being males, and 201 being females. One male patient is absent on statutory probation; all the rest are resident, and were seen during the visit.

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	37	53	90
Discharged recovered,	14	21	35
Discharged unrecovered,	7	7	14
Deaths,	8	7	15

Besides these changes, which all refer to patients under certificates, 1 patient who was a voluntary inmate has left.

The deaths are registered as due in 6 cases to disease of the brain, in 6 cases to disease of the lungs, in 1 case to strangulated hernia, in 1 case to erysipelas, and in 1 case to suicide by strangulation.

Besides the case of suicide, a fracture of the femur from a fall in the case of a female patient is recorded in the Register of Accidents.

There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back.

The patients were found during the visit for the most part tranquil and orderly in demeanour. The wards were clean and in good order.

Since last visit the industrial work of the men in the grounds and on the farm has been steadily pursued. The long walk round the grounds has been formed, but it is still in too rough a condition in some parts to be available for use. It is hoped that this walk will soon be completed, as it will be very useful in the treatment of the women, and of those of the men who do not engage in out-door work.

Appendix B. The shoeroom for the men has not been provided yet. The books and registers of the asylum were examined.

Commissioners' Entries.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
25th, 26th, and 27th March 1889.

There are 828 patients at present on the registers of the asylum, and the following statement shows their position:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients—					
Resident,	167	148	242	254	811
Absent on Probation,	5	2	—	—	7
Absent on Pass,	—	1	1	1	3
Absent by Escape,	—	—	—	1	1
Voluntary Inmates,	4	2	—	—	6
Totals;	176	153	243	256	828

Since last visit the movement shown in the following statement has taken place in the population:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients—					
Admitted,	30	26	89	87	232
Discharged recovered,	15	11	28	22	76
Discharged unrecovered,	10	8	50	49	117
Deaths,	8	10	17	25	60
Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted,	5	1	—	—	6
Left,	4	—	—	—	4

In the case of 43 of the 60 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results were fully recorded. Since last visit a pathologist has been appointed; and, if possible, increased advantage is taken of the opportunities, which the asylum affords, of adding to our knowledge of mental disease. The case-books are exceedingly well kept, and the condition and history of each patient are carefully studied. The medical treatment of the patients, in its best and widest sense, is very thorough in its character, and the hospital arrangements, both for men and women, are most satisfactory. The earnestness and skill shown in the professional treatment of the patients are seen and appreciated both by the friends of those who belong to the higher class and by the guardians of those who are paupers.

There are 92 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 3 persons and the seclusion of 28. Six accidents are recorded—2 fractures of a rib, a fracture of the femur, a fracture of the forearm, a fracture of the humerus, and rupture of a diseased bladder. The number of patients who have escaped, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 21.

The visit occupied three days, and everything that was seen disclosed great ability and conscientiousness in the management. There was a remarkable absence of excitement and complaint among the patients. Much liberality and kindness are shown in their treatment. Peculiarities of habit or taste are considered and judiciously gratified. They are well fed, well clothed, have comfortable beds, live in cheerful surroundings, have abundant exercise in the open air, are provided with amusements, and are not subjected to any irksome discipline. The expressions of good feeling towards the medical men and the attendants were frequent, both among the private and the pauper patients.

The wards, both dayrooms and dormitories, were clean, fresh, and in excellent order.

The impressions left by the visit were in all directions very pleasing. The institution is very prosperous, and deservedly possesses the confidence of the general public and of the medical profession.

The arrangements for the erection at Craig House of new buildings for private patients of the higher class continue to advance.

The registers were found as usual to be kept with much care and accuracy.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
19th, 20th, and 22nd June 1889.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

There are at present 838 patients on the registers of the asylum. Their position is shown in detail in the following statement :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.	Royal and District Asylums.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Certificated Patients—						
Resident,	168	153	246	255	822	
Absent on Probation,	5	4	—	—	9	
Absent on Pass,	1	—	1	—	2	
Absent by Escape,	—	—	1	—	1	
	174	157	248	255	834	
Voluntary Inmates,	3	1	—	—	4	
Totals,	177	158	248	255	838	

These numbers represent an increase since last visit of 8 private patients and 4 paupers among the certificated patients, and a decrease of 2 among the voluntary inmates.

The following are the changes which have taken place since last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	10	10	36	29	85
Discharged recovered	5	2	13	11	31
Discharged unrecovered	2	2	16	11	31
Deaths,	2	1	1	7	11

The changes among the voluntary inmates consist in the admission of 1 gentleman, and the discharge of 2 gentlemen and 1 lady.

The deaths are registered as due in 7 cases to disease of the brain, in 1 case to pneumonia, in 1 case to cancer of the stomach, in 1 case to lymphadenoma, and in 1 case to suicide. The case of suicide was that of a gentleman who was of known suicidal tendency, and was consequently always under the special charge of an attendant who had no other duty. While the patient was taking exercise in the grounds he succeeded in eluding the attendant in charge, and strangled himself before he was discovered.

There are 84 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient, and the use of seclusion in the treatment of 16 patients. There have been 8 escapes in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back. There are 3 entries in the Register of Accidents besides the case of suicide already mentioned. None of the 3 were of serious character or involved blame to those in charge.

The patients were found suitably provided for in every department of the establishment. The commendation which it has become usual to bestow on the care and ability displayed both in the administration of the institution and in the individual treatment of the patients continues to be fully deserved.

Increased efficiency has been recently given to the means of elucidating the nature of insanity by a well devised extension of the pathological laboratory. This is to be cordially commended, because the improved treatment of the insane has been greatly influenced by the scientific study of diseases of the brain; and the attention which is bestowed on such study in this asylum has already yielded useful results.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order.

The usefulness of the asylum as a public institution has been year by year becoming more and more impaired by the way in which the East House and its grounds are overlooked by high buildings which have been erected in its vicinity. The necessity for taking steps to provide accommodation for the patients on a more suitable site has therefore been for some time recognised by all persons in the district who take an interest in the treatment of the insane, and has received the anxious consideration of the managers of the asylum. In accordance with this feeling it was seen with much satisfaction that the work of providing the new asylum at Craig House is now in active progress. The excavations for the foundations of the structure are being made, contracts having been accepted for proceeding with this part of the work.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

The site which has been selected possesses almost every feature that could be desired in a site for a public asylum, except that on one side it will be impossible without somewhat inconvenient arrangements and considerable expense to prevent the grounds from being overlooked from the rising ground immediately outside the boundary. It is understood that the asylum Managers have endeavoured unsuccessfully to acquire the ground known as Easter Craiglockhart Hill, which includes the rising ground referred to. If this ground were acquired, the only objection to the site would be removed, and the usefulness of the institution would be greatly increased. The failure to obtain it is, in the interests of the insane, and therefore in the interests of the public, all classes of the community being liable to insanity, much to be regretted. It is to be hoped, indeed, that the matter may still be open to reconsideration, and that if no more can be done, the Managers may, at least, be able to acquire a narrow strip of ground outside the western boundary of the estate. This, even if of so small extent as not seriously to affect the suitability of the hill for other purposes, would be of the utmost advantage to the patients. It does not seem to admit of doubt that willingness will be shown to aid in preventing them from being subjected to the gaze of idle curiosity.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found correctly kept.

Elgin District Asylum.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,
28th February 1889.

There are 129 patients at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident. Three men and 3 women are private patients, and 54 men and 69 women are paupers.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	2	—	4	8	14
Discharged,	—	—	5	5	10
Deaths,	—	—	2	2	4

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded.

The establishment at Bilbollah was found in a very satisfactory state. In the fullest sense the doors are unlocked. All the patients can go freely to the public road. There has never been any complaint regarding this on the part of the public. During the nine years of the existence of this establishment there have only been 2 escapes from it. Four of the inmates go to church in town alone, and 8 or 9 go accompanied by an attendant.

The erection of the new buildings necessarily increases the difficulty of managing the main asylum, but notwithstanding this it was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory. The new buildings are rapidly approaching completion, and it is hoped that they will be ready for occupation before the year is out.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be in good order.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,
27th and 28th June 1889.

There are 129 patients at present in the asylum. Since last visit 7 patients have been admitted, 3 have been discharged recovered, 2 have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 have died. The deaths are registered as due in 1 case to uterine disease, and in 1 case to paralysis.

There has been no accident, there has been no escape, and there has been no use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients since last visit.

The asylum is managed in a creditable way, under considerable difficulty at present, as the greater part of the female department of the establishment is still in the hands of the workmen engaged in making the alterations and additions. The section of the building intended for the accommodation of men is now complete, and it will not only provide for an increased number of inmates, but will permit of the inmates being more efficiently and conveniently supervised.

All parts of the asylum, including Bilbollah, which are at present in

occupation, were found in excellent order, and the patients are satisfactorily provided for. The condition of each patient and the treatment to be adopted receives careful consideration from Dr Norris Mackay.

The out-door employment of the men continues to receive commendable attention. A party were seen during the course of the visit busily hoeing turnips in a field belonging to a neighbouring farmer.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found correctly kept.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
11th April 1889.

There are 375 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 181 are men and 194 women. They are all paupers except 1 woman. One woman, a pauper, is absent on probation.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	—	—	36	29	65
Discharged recovered,	—	—	10	9	19
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	7	10	17
Deaths,	—	1	14	17	32

These figures show that there has been no increase of the population since July of last year. The deaths have been somewhat numerous, but there does not appear to be anything in the nature of their causes to call for remark. In the cases of 28 of the 32 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 175 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the restraint of 2 persons, and the seclusion of 3. The great majority of the entries refer to 3 patients, who are exceptionally difficult to manage from violence, suicidal tendencies, or filthy habits. Many of the entries are records of short periods of seclusion.

Five accidents are recorded, but they were not of a grave character.

The number of patients who escaped, and were absent for at least one night before being brought back, was 7.

The management of the asylum has for many months been carried on under difficulties in consequence of the make-shift arrangements, which the erection of the new buildings rendered necessary. The weather has been so mild and open during the past winter that greater progress has been made with the buildings than was expected, and it is now hoped that they will be partly ready for occupation in summer, and wholly ready for occupation in autumn.

The large dining-hall and amusement-room will constitute a great improvement, but it is satisfactory to learn that the buildings will give accommodation for an increased number of patients. On the male side there will be additional day-room and dormitory accommodation for 20 to 30 patients. The new buildings, however, will not add to or improve the accommodation for the sick, and the unsatisfactory feature of this asylum will continue to be the insufficiency of the hospital arrangements. A great deal is done by the Superintendent to overcome this defect, but by no efforts can he prevent its being very manifest.

The drainage of the whole asylum is being examined with a view to putting it into a thoroughly satisfactory state. This is a very desirable step, and it is hoped that the work will be both well planned and well executed.

The house was found in excellent order. All parts of it were fresh and clean. The condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. The general impression left by the visit was as usual highly gratifying.

The Sunday dinner has been changed. It now consists of rice and milk, pressed beef, and bread—some of the patients having cheese in addition.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correctly kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
25th June 1889.

There are 379 patients now in the asylum. This is an increase of 4 since the visit made in April. One hundred and eighty-five of the patients are men and 194 are women.

Appendix B.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

		M.	F.	TOTALS.
Commissioners' Entries.	Admitted,	9	9	18
—	Discharged recovered,	2	1	3
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharged unrecovered,	1	5	6
	Deaths,	2	3	5

—
Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

Of the patients discharged unrecovered, 3 had so far recovered that they were taken home by their friends. One was removed by her friends because it seemed improbable that life would be much prolonged, and she seemed to be suitable for home-nursing. One, a child, was removed to the Baldovan Institution for Imbeciles, and 1 was boarded out.

The deaths are registered as due in 1 case to general paralysis, in 2 to phthisis pulmonalis, in 1 to disease of the elbow-joint, and in 1 to exhaustion from acute melancholia.

There are 37 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. They refer to the occasional use of the camisole in 2 cases to prevent suicidal attempts, and to the use of seclusion in nine cases for a period of nine hours. There has been 1 accident, fracture of a rib by one of the suicidal patients just referred to, in an attempt to injure himself. There has been 1 escape.

The patients have their wants satisfactorily provided for. No complaints were made by any of them. The provisions in the store were examined and all appeared to be of good quality. The dinner, which consisted of broth and treacle dumpling, was tasted and seemed to be good and well cooked.

There is at present considerable overcrowding owing to the centre part of the main building being in the hands of the workmen engaged in the reconstruction consequent on the late fire. The new building is rapidly approaching completion, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupation during the autumn. It should be at once recognised that when it is completed it will barely make the institution large enough for the present number of inmates, and that as the number of patients is still increasing, additional accommodation ought to be provided. This addition must have in view the providing of increased accommodation for the sick. The present hospital accommodation has long been insufficient for the wants of the establishment. A large number of patients are at present confined to bed, and owing to the sickrooms being so small many of them have to be placed in rooms where they cannot be sufficiently under supervision.

The parts of the institution at present in occupation were found in excellent order, and the superintendence of the asylum and the management of the patients are conducted with care and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
11th February 1889.

There are 475 patients on the register of the asylum at present. Of these, 129 are male and 164 are female private patients, and 130 are male and 52 are female pauper patients.

All are resident at this date except 2 ladies, who are absent on pass. There are 2 gentlemen resident as voluntary inmates who are not included in the foregoing numbers.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	17	28	9	5	59
Discharged recovered,	6	6	7	1	20
Discharged unrecovered,	9	16	6	3	34
Deaths,	4	5	2	2	13

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 3 cases, to heart disease in 1 case, to lung disease in 4 cases, to cancer of the stomach in 2 cases, and to exhaustion, associated with mania or with melancholia, in 3 cases.

The death-rate during the past year has been low.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 64 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3 persons.

The only accident at all of a serious nature which has occurred was fracture of a rib in the case of a very restless and excited male patient. The injury appears to have been due to his own reckless movements, which made it difficult to prevent him from hurting himself.

There has been no escape.

All parts of the asylum were found in admirable order. The rooms occupied by the higher class patients are furnished with every comfort and elegance, suited to the requirements of the patients such as would be provided in a private mansion.

The private patients at lower rates of board, and the paupers, are also well and comfortably cared for, and earnest and successful efforts are made to promote their well-being.

In order to preserve an appearance of brightness and cheerfulness, frequent redecoration of the rooms and corridors is necessary, and the importance of this is liberally recognised in the management of this asylum.

In accordance with this a considerable amount of painting, varnishing, and papering has been done since last visit.

Some structural improvements have been made recently in connection with the steam apparatus and machinery, and it is in contemplation by the directors to erect a new steam-engine which will in addition to its own functions be applied to the production of the electric light. The substitution of the electric light for gas would be attended with many advantages, and it is hoped that the Directors will feel justified in introducing it.

The condition in which the patients were found was in every respect satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and accurately kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
1st August 1889.

There are 490 certificated patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 139 men and 174 women are private patients, and 126 men and 51 women are pauper patients. They are all resident except 1 private male patient, who is absent on probation, and 3 private female patients, who are absent on pass.

There are also 8 voluntary inmates, 6 men and 2 women, and they are all resident except 1, who is absent on pass.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	25	34	13	4	76
Discharged recovered,	6	9	9	2	26
Discharged unrecovered,	5	13	3	2	23
Deaths,	3	2	6	1	12

The changes among the voluntary inmates during the same period are as follows :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	5	2	7
Left,	1	0	1

In the cases of 8 of the 12 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

One of the deaths is registered as due to peritonitis following injuries. A careful inquiry into the circumstances of this death has been made by the Board and by the Procurator-fiscal.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 28 entries, referring to the seclusion of 1 patient. No escape is registered.

Three accidents are recorded, 2 of them involving fractures of bones.

Since last visit a very important step has been taken by the Directors of the asylum. In view of the desire expressed by each of the four District Lunacy Boards in Lanarkshire to provide accommodation for the whole of their own patients, the directors have resolved not to insist on the District Boards sending any of their patients to the Glasgow Royal Asylum after their own

Appendix B. asylums are built, but to utilise the accommodation at Gartnavel for private patients paying low rates of board.

Commissioners' Entries. It is hoped that this change will prove a great benefit to the community.

Royal and District Asylums. For many years the number of private patients at low rates of board in this asylum has been steadily increasing.

Glasgow Royal Asylum. Such patients, for reasons which have often been pointed out, ought to be in public asylums, and the step which has now been taken will greatly increase the proper form of accommodation for private patients who are in straitened circumstances.

This asylum is well able to act charitably in regard to them, and there is every reason to believe that it will do so, and give care and treatment to many poor private patients, not only with little or no profit, but at a loss.

The asylum was in excellent order, and the comfortable and cheerful aspect of the wards is kept up by constant repairs of painting and papering. It is suggested that the female attendants should be supplied with wardrobes.

The books and registers were examined, and were as usual found to be correctly and carefully kept, and to be written up to date.

Haddington District Asylum.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,
13th March 1889.

There are 107 patients at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident. Of these, 3 men and 8 women are private patients, and 49 men and 47 women are paupers.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	—	2	6	9	17
Discharged recovered,	—	1	2	6	9
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	—	2	2
Deaths,	—	—	2	2	4

There is 1 entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of a very violent patient recently admitted. Only 1 accident, and that not of a serious character, is recorded. It occurred in the case of the patient just referred to.

As a precaution against fire the asylum is now supplied with a good hand-pump on wheels. A second hand-pump of a smaller size, which can easily be carried to any part of the buildings, is very desirable, and there should be at least a dozen buckets kept in an accessible place and always full. The connection with the water-supply of the burgh of Haddington has not yet been accomplished, and in the meantime it is proposed to erect a tank on the grounds which would be kept full by directing into it a small stream which flows constantly from the quarries.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory. No complaint was made. Due attention continues to be given to the occupation both of the men and the women in useful work.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,
11th September 1889.

There are at present 114 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 3 men and 9 women are private patients, and 50 men and 52 women are paupers. One female pauper is absent from the asylum on probation.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted	—	2	6	9	17
Discharged recovered,	—	1	1	1	3
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	—	2	2
Deaths,	—	—	4	1	5

One of the deaths was due to general paralysis, 1 to exhaustion from acute mania, and 3 to senile decay. Appendix B.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry. It refers to the use of seclusion in the case of the patient referred to in the preceding report as having been once previously secluded. There has been no accident to patients, and no escape, Commissioners' Entries.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and the patients were in a satisfactory condition. Royal and District Asylums.

The dining-hall is now much too small for the number of patients which it requires to accommodate. Steps should be taken to increase the accommodation, and advantage should be taken of the opportunity to simplify and improve the arrangements of the central wards. The best way of carrying this out should be very carefully considered. Haddington District Asylum.

Since last visit a water-tank has been formed at the northern boundary of the asylum grounds. It has a capacity of 20,000 gallons. The possession of this store of water will be of immense advantage in case of fire. The advantage would, however, be greatly increased if the engine used for pumping the water to the cisterns in the asylum were made available for pumping the water into the pipes on which it is proposed to place fire-plugs, and thus obtain increased pressure on the occasion of a fire.

Several important improvements have recently been made in the water-closets, drainage, and other sanitary arrangements.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
26th and 27th February 1889. Inverness District Asylum.

There are 239 men and 235 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 4 men and 7 women are absent on probation, and 1 woman is absent by escape. The whole number resident is thus 462—235 men and 227 women. They are all paupers except 1 man.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	34	48	82
Discharged unrecovered,	11	19	30
Discharged recovered,	7	11	18
Deaths,	6	5	11

These figures show that the population of the asylum is still increasing.

The causes of death were phthisis in 2 cases, pneumonia, erysipelas, apoplexy, paralysis, heart disease, and general paralysis in 1 case each, and gradual exhaustion in 3 cases. The rate of mortality has been low. In the cases of 2 of the patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

Only 2 accidents are recorded, both of a slight character. There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons. The number of escapes recorded is 9; they were all brought back but one, for whom search is still being made.

The drainage of the site of the asylum buildings is being carried out in what appears to be a thoroughly satisfactory manner, and it is expected that this will act very beneficially on the health of the inmates.

The water-closets and lavatories both on the male and female side belonging to ward A. have been remodelled by taking down partitions and simplifying and enlarging the arrangements. The fittings have been entirely renewed. The design and execution of the work are both excellent. By degrees the other water-closets and lavatories of the asylum are to be treated in a more or less similar manner.

All the stone flooring in the corridors has been replaced by wooden flooring.

During the visit the day-rooms were warm and comfortable. Fires are lighted in the upper dormitories every day while the weather is cold.

Dinner and supper were served during the visit. The food was well cooked, abundant, and neatly served.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Inverness District Asylum.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
26th and 27th June 1889.

There are 246 men and 232 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 5 men and 5 women are absent on probation, and 1 man is absent by escape. The numbers actually resident are, therefore, 240 men and 227 women; total, 467.

It is shown by these numbers that the asylum has again nearly, if not quite, reached the position of having as many inmates as it can properly accommodate without resorting to some addition or reconstruction of the building. There has been a considerable increase during the past twelve months in the number of patients; the total number resident on the occasion of the visit on 14th July last year having been 434, which is 33 less than the present number. If the increase during the next twelve months is equal to that of the past, the asylum at its present amount of accommodation will have become much overcrowded by this time next year. It is necessary, therefore, that steps should be taken to provide against this. The most satisfactory way of providing against it would be to prevent further increase of the number of inmates, and every effort should be made to obtain the removal of all patients who have ceased to require asylum treatment. For this purpose efforts on the part both of the Medical Superintendent and of the Inspectors of Poor are necessary. It is believed that a good many patients at present in the asylum might be removed if persons who would take kindly and intelligent care of them as boarders were found. Dr Aitken has on several occasions been obliged to continue to keep patients in the asylum whom he thought fit for being boarded out because the Inspectors of Poor of their parishes failed to find suitable persons with whom to board them. If the number of inmates cannot be reduced in this way, an addition to the amount of accommodation in the asylum will have to be made immediately.

Since last visit the following changes in the population of the asylum have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	26	28	54
Discharged recovered,	12	14	26
Discharged unrecovered,	1	4	5
Deaths,	6	13	19

The deaths are registered as due in three cases to paralysis, in 2 to heart disease, in 4 to pneumonia, in 1 to phthisis, in 1 to cirrhosis of the liver, in 1 to kidney disease, in 1 to carcinoma, in 5 to exhaustion, and in 1 to erysipelas. The average age at death was 49 for men and 56 for women.

Two accidents to female patients due to falls are recorded. There are 3 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. They refer to the use of mechanical restraint on 3 occasions, once to a man at his own request, and twice to women for surgical reasons. Six patients have escaped and been absent over night before being brought back.

Five men and 5 women are at present confined to bed. There is, however, no illness among the patients which is traced to insanitary conditions in the institution. The case of erysipelas mentioned among the deaths was the only case of erysipelas which occurred.

The improvements which have been made in certain of the lavatories and water-closets are very great improvements indeed, and it is hoped that it will not be long before similar changes are carried out in the rest of the house. The substitution of wood for stone in the flooring of the dining-hall corridors has also added much to the comfort, and also it is probable to the health of the inmates.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,
12th February 1889.

There are 221 patients at present on the register of the asylum, 125 being men and 96 being women. The establishment at Bothwell contains 99 men and 92 women, and the remainder, 26 men and 4 women, are accommodated in the farm buildings of Lique at Hartwood.

Since last visit the position of this asylum in relation to the County of

Lanark has undergone an important change. The Glasgow District Board to which the asylum belonged has ceased to exist, except for winding up purposes, and the administration of the affairs relating to the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of the county in asylums has passed into other hands. The Glasgow Lunacy District, since the year 1858, consisted till last year of the whole of the county of Lanark, inclusive of the burghs. Towards the end of last year, however, an arrangement was carried out under the powers conferred upon the General Board of Lunacy by the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act of 1887, by which the county was divided into 4 new Lunacy Districts. As part of this arrangement the Lunacy Boards of 3 of these Districts—the Lanark, the City of Glasgow, and the Govan District Boards—have appointed a Joint Committee to carry on this asylum for their common behoof until they shall severally have made other provision for the pauper lunacy of their respective Districts; and this Joint-Committee is now the governing authority of the asylum. No change has in consequence of the new arrangement been made in the staff of the asylum or in its system of management; but the farm buildings at Hartwood, which is now the property of the Lanark District Lunacy Board, in which buildings a considerable number of patients on the books of the Kirklands Asylum have for some time been located, are not at the disposal of the Joint-Committee in the sense that they were at the disposal of the late District Board. An arrangement has, however, been made between the Joint-Committee and the Lanark District Board by which the buildings will continue at least for a time to be available as formerly for the accommodation of patients on the books of the asylum.

The changes in the population of the asylum which have taken place since last visit are shown in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	22	18	40
Discharged recovered,	12	5	17
Discharged unrecovered,	8	4	12
Deaths,	4	6	10

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 2 cases, to diseases of the heart in 6 cases, to phthisis in 1 case, and to dysentery in 1 case.

There has been no use of Restraint or Seclusion in the treatment of the patients since last visit, and there has been no escape.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They are comfortably provided for, and are treated with great care and kindness. Their treatment from a medical point of view is characterised by great ability.

The asylum was found everywhere in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL, 22nd August 1889.

There are 128 men and 97 women, or 225 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 26 men and 4 women are absent on pass at Lique, thus making the number of patients residents in Kirklands 195.

Since last visit, 16 men and 20 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged as not insane, 4 men and 10 women have been discharged as recovered, 5 men and 7 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 3 men and 2 women have died.

In the cases of 2 of the 5 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The causes of death were—brain disease in 2 instances, heart disease in 1 instance, and phthisis in 2 instances.

There are 4 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 1 person for periods of 4 to 6 hours. Two escapes are registered. No accident is recorded.

It is not so easy as it was to find suitable patients for the establishment at Lique, and the want of one or two single rooms there is much felt. A plan for providing these rooms is soon to be submitted to the Board.

This asylum now occupies a temporary position. When the asylums of the Lanark, City of Glasgow, and Govan Lunacy Districts are built, it will be no longer needed.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. It is managed with great ability, both from

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

72 *Appendix to the Thirty-second Report of the General Board of*

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

a medical and a general point of view. It is made to serve its purpose in as complete a sense as possible.

The books and registers continue to be kept with care and accuracy, and they were found written up to date.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEBBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM, 23rd March 1889.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylums.

There are 209 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 19 men and 22 women are private patients, and 81 men and 87 women are paupers. Two patients are absent on pass, making the number of patients actually resident 207.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	3	4	14	7	28
Discharged recovered, . .	—	1	—	4	5
Discharged unrecovered, .	—	2	4	1	7
Deaths,	1	—	4	3	8

The deaths were caused by phthisis in 2 cases, by pneumonia in 2 cases, and by pleurisy, heart disease, apoplexy, and general paralysis in 1 case each. In the cases of all the patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The case books are written up to date, and kept with care and much was seen pointing to conscientiousness and ability in the professional treatment of the patients.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; and only 1 accident, not of a serious character, is reported.

About three-fifths of the hair mattresses, and about as many of the palliasses, have been thoroughly overhauled, and put into excellent order. Five of the day-rooms and dormitories have been painted in a way to make the rooms bright and cheerful.

Much attention has been given to the clothing of the men, and it is now in a very satisfactory state.

Thirty-six large fire-buckets have been added to the arrangements previously made for the extinction of fire, and a set of rules has been prepared for the guidance of the staff in the event of the occurrence of fire.

The walks have been extended in a way which will be very beneficial to the patients, and it is noted with satisfaction that arrangements have been made for a largely increased cultivation of vegetables.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, fresh, and in excellent order. The patients were free from excitement, and no complaint was made. Their demeanour indicated a kindly and considerate treatment, and an absence of irksome discipline. Altogether the visit left a very pleasant impression as to the way in which the institution is managed.

The registers were examined, and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEBBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM, 20th August 1889.

There are 232 persons at present on the register of the asylum, 26 males and 26 females being private patients, and 86 males and 94 females being paupers. All these persons are resident in the asylum at this date except 1 female private patient, and 1 male pauper, absent on pass, and 1 female pauper, absent by escape.

The changes which have taken place since last visit are shown in the following statement :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	8	8	12	15	43
Discharged recovered, . .	—	1	3	4	8
Discharged unrecovered, .	—	4	2	—	6
Deaths,	1	—	2	3	6

The deaths are registered as due in 2 cases to general paralysis, in 2 cases to other diseases of the brain, in 1 case to pneumonia, and in 1 case to phthisis.

The Register of Seclusion and Restraint contains no entry. There has been no accident. There have been 6 escapes in which the patients have been absent over night before being brought back. The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. There was a noteworthy absence of restlessness and excitement. The clothing of both males and females was suitable and in good order. No complaint was made which was not due to the insane ideas of the patient. Dinner was served during the visit, and the food was of good quality and well cooked.

The day-rooms, dormitories, and other parts of the house were clean, and in excellent order. Several of the rooms and passages have been recently painted in a way which gives them a cheerful and elegant appearance.

Since last visit the partitioning of the house into fireproof compartments, by carrying partition walls up through the roof, has been completed. By this means the risk from fire has been much diminished, as any fire which might occur will be restricted in its effects to the portion of the building in which it originates. A fire brigade has also been organised, and printed copies of the rules have been placed in all the attendants bedrooms.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
16th, 17th, and 18th April 1889.

There are 503 patients at present on the register of the asylum. They are all certificated, and all resident except 1 male private patient, who is absent on probation. The total number includes 85 private patients—39 men and 46 women, and 418 pauper patients—188 men and 230 women.

Since last visit 1 pauper male patient has become a private patient.

The changes which have taken place since the date of the preceding entry are as follows:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	7	9	37	26	79
Discharged recovered,	1	4	14	15	34
Discharged unrecovered,	2	6	4	9	21
Deaths,	3	3	13	9	28

Ten of the deaths are registered as due to phthisis, 2 as due to pneumonia, 5 as due to general paralysis, 3 to brain disease, 3 to cancer, and the rest as due to diseases of the heart and kidneys, to old age, &c. In the cases of 27 of the 28 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The results of such examinations are recorded with unusual care, and for a great many years the pathological appearances so recorded are indexed in a way which adds much to the usefulness of the records in scientific enquiries.

There are 18 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of restraint in the case of 1 patient, in order to prevent him from injuring himself. It is rarely found necessary in this asylum to employ either seclusion or restraint. Six accidents are recorded, but none of them was of a serious character. Since last visit 5 patients have escaped, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back. A large amount of liberty is accorded to the patients, and there is a complete absence of irksome discipline. The number of patients on parole beyond the grounds is 51, and the number on parole within the grounds is 74.

A very large proportion of the patients of both sexes continues to be engaged in useful work. At the same time amusements and recreations, in which a large number of the patients can share, and which they enjoy, are liberally provided. On the evening of the second day of the visit there was a Kinderspiel, about 90 children from Montrose taking part in it. There were upwards of 330 patients present out of a total population of 502.

The new buildings are approaching completion. It is hoped that the east end will be ready for occupation before the year is out, and so relieve the overcrowding of the main buildings. The arrangements of the new buildings promise to prove very satisfactory, and to constitute an asylum hospital of special excellence.

The group of patients at the cottage, which has taken the place of Gayfield, are most favourable circumstanced. They live in a very comfortably furnished

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

Appendix B. house, surrounded by well kept grounds, with nothing about the place to show that it is really a branch of the asylum.

Commissioners' The asylum continues to be managed with great ability both professional and administrative, but ability is not more apparent in the management than are kindness and liberality.

Royal and District Asylums. The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and accurately kept.

Montrose Royal Asylum. MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
2nd and 3rd October 1889.

There are 499 patients on the register of the asylum at present. The private patients are 41 males and 44 females; the paupers are 185 males and 229 females. All these patients are now in the asylum except 3 who are absent on statutory probation, 1 male and 1 female private patients, and 1 male pauper.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	7	5	29	23	64
Discharged recovered,	1	2	15	13	31
Discharged unrecovered,	2	2	5	6	15
Deaths,	2	1	12	7	22

One male patient, who has since been discharged, was admitted as a voluntary inmate.

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 5 cases, to heart disease in 3 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 9 cases, to tuberculosis in 2 cases, and to gangrene, carcinoma, and syncope, each in 1 case. The average age of the males at death was 47 years, and that of the females was 51.

Three accidents have occurred to male patients, involving fracture of bones, in 1 case of the femur, in 1 case of the ulna, and in 1 case of ribs. There has been no escape.

The patients continue to be treated with great skill and kindness. Constant effort is, with much success, made to promote their happiness and contentment.

All parts of the establishment were found in good order and comfortable. There is still overcrowding in the main building, but this will be relieved by the opening of the new hospital which is expected to take place at a very early date.

The new hospital building is nearly ready for occupation. Its external appearance is very elegant. The lines of the building are simple, and it is finely proportioned. It is thus extremely pleasing to look at, though it is very properly devoid of elaborate decoration.

The internal arrangements bear evidence of having been planned with great care, and every detail seems to be the result of very intelligent consideration, and well adapted to provide for the efficiency both of the administration and of the treatment of the patients.

The following details were noted as proper to be recorded.

The whole area of the building is covered by a layer of asphalte.

The walls, with the exception of brick partitions, and the walls of the exercise corridor, are all lined internally with brick instead of with lath, an air-space being left between the brick lining and the outer wall, and the brick lining being attached to the wall by iron ties. The exercise corridors are lined with a handsome panelled wood dado. The other walls are plastered with Keen's cement, laid on a foundation of Portland, to the height of 6 feet.

The building is owing to its design divided into numerous sections which are practically fire-tight, and the larger of these sections are further divided by stone walls carried up through the roof, and rising 30 inches above the slates.

The floors are all of pitch pine.

The heating arrangements consist partly of open fire-places, partly of steam-radiators, and partly of flues warmed by steam-pipes. The steam is to be used at a low pressure (10lb. to the square inch.), and will be circulating, the condensed steam being returned to the boiler. The warm air flues branch to the single rooms, water-closets, lavatories, and bathroom from a main tunnel 3 feet 6 inches square running the whole length of the building, and having transverse

portions running along the wings. Fresh air can be admitted, either warmed or not, through the tunnel and its branches, or through openings in the window embossments behind steam-radiators. Fresh air unwarmed can also be admitted by Tobin tubes and by the windows. The extraction of the air is accomplished by flues which end in steam-heated cupolas, each apartment having a separate extraction flue. Each water-closet and lavatory has a separate extraction cupola. Iron pipes are used in the plumber work both for supply and for soil-pipes. Those for the supply of the baths are 2 inches in diameter. The plumber work is everywhere exposed to view. The sinks connected with the wards are of glazed fire-clay supported on malleable iron brackets or on glazed brick piers. The sinks in the kitchen are of wood lined with copper, and they discharge into automatic flushing grease traps. The water-closets are all of the Unitas pattern with P-traps. The floors of water-closets and lavatories are laid with tiles.

Electric lighting has been introduced through the whole building.

It is saying no more than is due to the Managers when the opinion is expressed that if the furnishing of the hospital is provided in a way displaying the same enlightened liberality which is shown in the construction of the building, the establishment will be unsurpassed by any in the kingdom.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM,
8th January 1889.

Perth Royal
Asylum.

There are 53 gentlemen and 48 ladies at present on the register of the asylum as certificated patients, and they along with 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies, who are voluntary inmates, are all resident in the institution.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place in the population :—

Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	10	10	20
Discharged recovered,	3	4	7
Discharged unrecovered,	3	6	9
Voluntary Inmates—			
Admitted,	1	—	1
Discharged,	2	—	2
Deaths,	1	—	1

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 6 entries. They only refer, however, to the use of the shower bath as a tonic in a case of melancholia. There has been no accident of a serious character, and there has been no escape.

The institution was found, as it usually is, in admirable order, and evidence was given that constant care and great ability is successfully devoted to the promotion of the welfare of the patients.

The past year has, like every year since Dr Urquhart's appointment as superintendent, been distinguished by improvements in the institution and additions to its resources.

The hospital wings, the erection of which was begun in 1887, are now nearly completed, and will soon be opened for occupation by patients. They are handsomely and judiciously fitted up. The arrangements for heating and ventilation are very complete. Provision for the efficient supervision and treatment of the patients has been very successfully made, and there can be no doubt that they will prove additions to the establishment of the utmost value.

Among the improvements that have been made, there has been an improvement of the mortuary, and the room formerly used as a chapel has been rearranged so as to make a general second class dining-room.

The arrangements for the disposal of the sewage by irrigation have also been completed, and the experience of the past year has shown that the increased productiveness of the irrigated land will be a source of considerable profit to the institution. A useful addition has been made to the steam heating apparatus, by which the condensed steam will be returned to the boiler, and thus a saving in fuel will be effected.

The occupation of persons in the position of private patients is a problem of

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.
Montrose Royal Asylum.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth Royal Asylum.

considerable difficulty, and it is one to which Dr Urquhart has properly devoted great attention.

It is therefore worthy of note that in addition to the gardening and other occupations, in which he had previously induced several of the gentlemen to engage, he has got others to employ themselves in the workshops, to the benefit both of their bodily and their mental condition. In addition to joiner work and upholstery, in which some have done good work, he has induced 2 gentlemen to engage in stained glass work. This interesting and artistic occupation seems well adapted for persons of the cultured class, and the work which has already been accomplished has been made useful in beautifying portions of the asylum.

The most obvious deficiencies of the asylum at present are the absence of a suitable chapel, and a sufficiently large amusement room. It is hoped that the Directors will see their way to provide these before long.

The room used as a chapel at present is much too small for the purpose, and until a proper chapel is provided it is prevented from being devoted to its original purpose—the Turkish Bath.

It is proper to call the attention of the Directors to the large amount of office work which devolves upon Dr Urquhart. This, owing to the increase in the number of patients, and the completeness with which the work is done, has become much more onerous than it used to be, and it occupies time which might be employed with advantage to the patients. It is therefore suggested that a clerk should be added to the staff of the establishment. It is believed that the full time of such an official might be usefully occupied.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM,
24th July 1889.

There are 55 gentlemen and 46 ladies at present on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 1 gentleman and 1 lady are absent on pass, and 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Several of the gentlemen are resident at Carnoustie. The possession of the two summer houses at Carnoustie and Pitlochrie, one at the seaside and the other in the Highlands, is beyond doubt very beneficial to the patients, and perhaps equally so to the curable and the incurable.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are shown in the following statement:—

Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	8	7	15
Discharged unrecovered,	4	5	9
Discharged recovered,	1	6	7
Deaths,	3	1	4
Voluntary Inmates—			
Admitted,	3	—	3
Left,	3	—	3

In the cases of all the patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 6 entries in the register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of the box or lidded bed in the case of an infirm lady labouring under religious melancholy with excitement.

Three accidents are recorded, but none of them was of a serious character. No escape has taken place.

It is understood that admission is never now refused to a patient of the middle class who is in straitened circumstances, and who belongs to Perthshire. There are at present 34 patients in the asylum at low rates of board:—

5 at £30 per Annum.
1 at £35 "
10 at £40 "
4 at £50 "
14 at £52 "

The farm is now in the hands of the Directors. The steading has been put into good order, and the byre contains 6 cows. A supply of good fresh milk is thus secured.

Miss Giddings who has for so many years acted as matron has resigned in consequence of bad health, and the directors have recognised the value of her services by giving her a pension of £60 a year. Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Earnest efforts continue to be made, and with a very gratifying success, to get the patients of both sexes to engage in useful work. Full attention is given at the same time to the providing of amusements, and a large number of the patients have carriage exercise. Royal and District Asylums.

The staff of attendants and servants is large and of good quality. The comfort of those employed in the asylum seems to be properly considered, and their efficiency is thus increased. Perth Royal Asylum.

The new buildings are now almost fully in occupation. They are admirably designed, and will, it is hoped, realise all that was expected of them by the Directors and the Superintendent.

When the improvements in progress are completed, it is understood that the north wall, where it is useless and obstructive, will be taken down, and a terrace opened out, on which eventually a chapel and amusement room may be erected. The asylum is from year to year increasingly prosperous, in a financial as well as in other respects, and this will justify the Directors in making many further improvements, with a view not only to the good of the patients but to the continued prosperity of the institution.

Dr Urquhart was absent when the visit was made, but on all hands the evidence of the care and ability with which he manages the asylum was seen, and the visit left as usual very pleasing impressions.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order, and written up to date.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
9th January 1889.

Perth District Asylum.

There are 143 men and 149 women resident as patients at this date in the asylum. This shows an increase of 8 men and 7 women since the date of the preceding entry.

The following are the changes that have taken place in the population :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	21	19	40
Discharged recovered,	5	4	9
Discharged unrecovered,	5	6	11
Deaths,	3	2	5

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 2 cases, and to heart disease in 3 cases.

The Register of Seclusion and Restraint continues to be without any instance of the use of either of these modes of treatment. No accident has occurred of a serious character. There has been 1 case of escape in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back.

The patients were found suitably clothed ; their condition of bodily health is satisfactory ; the dietary appears to be good and adequate, and there were no indications of discontent. In several cases statements were volunteered by patients appreciative of the kindness and consideration with which they are treated.

Changes have been made in the female infirmary similar to those which are described in the preceding entry as having been made in the male infirmary. These changes, the chief of which is the removal of the partition which separated the day-room from the corridor, constitute a great improvement of the accommodation. The general appearance of the ward is lighter and more cheerful. It affords day accommodation to a larger number of patients, and notwithstanding that the number is larger there is less sense of crowding than there was before. The ventilation has also been improved by the apartment, according to the new arrangement, having windows at both sides. It would be very advantageous to the institution if changes of a similar character were carried out in other sections of the building.

The risk to the building from accident by fire has been greatly diminished by more completely separating the different sections of the buildings by stone walls. The central block has been isolated by carrying up a gable on each side, and the division walls in the wings have been carried up eighteen inches beyond the slates so as to completely isolate the different sections of the roof.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum.

With a view to greater safety in case of fire the use of the central dormitory at the top of the building has been converted into the library, and the library which was below it is now used as a dormitory. The room at the top of the house will therefore be used in future only during the day when risk from fire is comparatively small.

The evening school which Dr Campbell established about eighteen months since is still carried on, and it is found to be of considerable benefit to several of the patients. On Wednesday evenings there is a class for reading, writing, and arithmetic, and advantage of this was taken to see the way in which the lessons are conducted. The patients were most orderly and attentive and evidently interested in their work. Three men were engaged in drawing. On Saturday nights the teaching assumes more the form of a lecture than of an ordinary school lesson, though questions are put to the patients on the subject which is taught. The subjects are not restricted to any section of knowledge, matters of historical, geographical, scientific, and literary interest have been dealt with. About 80 or 90 of the patients generally attend these lectures, and they are regarded as a very useful addition to the means of infusing elements of healthy interest into the routine of asylum life. Every such element which is introduced increases the efficiency of the institution in promoting the recovery and ameliorating the condition of the insane.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
25th July 1889.

There are 145 men and 151 women at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident.

Since last visit 17 men and 24 women have been admitted, 2 men and 3 women have been discharged recovered, 10 men and 11 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 men and 8 women have died. No fewer than 15 of the 21 patients who were discharged as unrecovered were sent to care in private dwellings. This is very satisfactory as tending to keep down the accumulation of patients in the asylum, and to prevent the need of enlargement; and it is hoped that Dr Campbell will continue to urge Parochial Boards to remove those patients who, in his opinion, are incurable and harmless, and do not require care and treatment in an asylum.

In the cases of 10 of the 11 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. In all directions the medical treatment of the patients shows conscientious thoroughness and ability. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no escape has taken place. Three accidents are recorded, but they were not of a serious character.

Six attendants resigned, and three were dismissed in consequence of being rough to the patients.

Partitions have been cleared out of the female infirmary in the same way as was done in the male infirmary, and with like satisfactory results. The structural and other changes made on Nos. 5 and 6 wards, both on the male and female sides, are very successful, and have had a good effect in the condition of the patients. By a rearrangement of the rooms of the administration block, and by using an attic as a bedroom for servants, two storerooms and a pantry have been obtained. These rooms were much needed in order to make the management easy and satisfactory.

Several doors have been removed from the male dormitories, and the water-closets in connection with the male day-rooms have been put into excellent order.

The school continues to be carried on with much success, and there is now a squad drill in the hall carried on by an old soldier, which many of the patients greatly enjoy. The number of patients on parole has been considerably increased, and the inmates generally have even more exercise in the open air than they had.

There was great contentment and tranquillity among the patients during the visit. No complaints were made, and many spoke pleasantly of the kindness they received.

Miss Brand, who has been 25 years in the service of the asylum, has been obliged to retire in consequence of bad health. She was faithful and efficient

in the discharge of her duties, and will be much missed. She is succeeded in the matronship by Miss Stewart, and it is understood that a cook-housekeeper is soon to be appointed. A painter has been added to the staff of the asylum. It is believed that this will prove a very useful addition to the staff.

All parts of the house were found in excellent order. The clothing of the patients was clean, tidy, and comfortable, and the state of the beds and bedding was very satisfactory.

Dr Campbell was absent at the time of the visit, but in his absence the duties of superintendence were carefully and well discharged by his assistant.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully kept, and written up to date.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
12th March 1889.

Roxburgh
District
Asylum.

The following statement shows the number and condition of the patients at present on the register of the asylum:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private Patients,	10	2	12
Pauper Patients,	90	106	196
Totals,	100	108	208

Of these, there are 3 patients who are absent on probation—1 woman, a private patient, and 1 man and 1 woman, paupers. The number of patients actually resident is thus 205.

Since last visit the following changes have occurred:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	0	3	8	12	23
Discharged recovered,	0	1	3	3	7
Discharged unrecovered,	0	0	1	2	3
Deaths,	0	1	1	3	5

The death-rate has not been high. In the cases of 4 of the 5 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The results of these examinations are carefully recorded. The case-books were found written up to date, and the medical treatment of the patients is marked by care and conscientiousness.

There are 22 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring almost entirely to the seclusion of three persons who are at times violent and dangerous. Only 2 accidents are recorded, and they were both of a slight character. One patient escaped and was absent for a night before being brought back. The changes among the attendants and servants have been few.

The grounds of the asylum are rapidly assuming a clothed appearance. A great deal of work has been done since they were last seen, and the work now in progress has been well considered, and is calculated to improve the well-being of the patients. The long wide walk will soon be finished.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients were free from excitement and complaint. They were comfortably and tidily clothed, and their aspect indicated a suitable and sufficient dietary, and abundant exercise in the open air.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date, and to be kept with care and accuracy.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
31st July 1889.

There are 208 patients at present in the asylum. Of these 11 males and 2 females are private patients, and 85 males and 110 females are paupers. Besides the 208 patients actually resident, there are 4 patients on the register of the asylum—1 female private patient, 1 male pauper, and 1 female pauper, who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 female pauper, who is absent on pass.

In the entry referring to the visit of 31st March last year, it is recorded that the number of patients resident was 190. This was the lowest number found

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

in the asylum on the occasion of any visit during the past twelve years. The present number thus shows an increase of 18 since March 1888. The increase is made up chiefly of an increase in the number of female paupers. The number of private patients remains as it was, the male paupers have increased by 2, and the female paupers have increased by 16.

The following statement shows the changes that have occurred since last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	2	2	4	15	23
Discharged recovered,	—	1	4	3	8
Discharged unrecovered,	1	—	2	3	6
Deaths,	—	—	2	3	5

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 2 cases, and to cardiac disease, intestinal ulceration, and senile decay, in 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in every case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 4 entries, all referring to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient. There have been 2 escapes where the patients were absent over night before being brought back, both due to the patients breaking parole. The only accident is a wound of the scalp occasioned by a fall.

The physical condition of the patients is satisfactory, only 1 patient, a female suffering from phthisis, being confined to bed. Very little excitement was manifested during the visit. Only 12 men and 24 women were not engaged in useful work. The men are chiefly employed in the grounds, and thus enjoy the benefits of outdoor exercise. The outdoor exercise of the women, by means of regular walks is duly provided for. The clothing of the patients is suitable, and in good condition.

The wards were found in excellent order. The sanitary arrangements of the building are at present receiving a thorough examination, and repairs and reconstructions are being effected wherever they are required. The changes that are being made are considerable in extent, and are well planned and satisfactorily carried out.

The way in which the asylum is managed at present is highly satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Stirling District Asylum.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,
2nd February 1889.

There are 451 patients in the asylum at present, 14 men and 11 women being private patients, and 221 men and 205 women being paupers.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	2	3	46	35	86
Discharged recovered,	—	2	16	23	41
Discharged unrecovered,	1	1	9	2	13
Deaths,	2	1	9	9	21

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis and other diseases of the nervous system in 5 cases, to cardiac disease in 2 cases, to pulmonary disease in 10 cases, and to peritonitis, to strumous disease, to syncope, and to senile decay, each in 1 case. In 7 cases the patients were admitted during the past year.

The number of pauper inmates is 15 more than it was at the date of last visit. The number has been steadily increasing during the past two years, the total increase since the 10th of February 1887 being 62. Though the increase is largely due to the great number of patients admitted during these two years, it is also due to some extent to an accumulation of patients who have ceased to require detention in the asylum, and who ought to be otherwise provided for. Dr MacLaren is at present endeavouring to obtain the removal of these patients.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 126 entries. They refer to

the use of restraint in the treatment of 4 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient. Five patients have escaped and been absent one night before being brought back. There has been no accident of a serious character. Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

The different sections of the institution were found in good order, and the patients were in a satisfactory condition. Royal and District Asylums.

The recommendations contained in the preceding entry as to the procuring of a fire-engine, and as to the breaking up of the main building more completely into sections, by carrying stone walls through the roof, are understood to be still under consideration by the District Board. Stirling District Asylum.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,
13th July 1889.

There are 433 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 1 man is absent on probation, 1 man on pass, and 2 women by escape, so that the number resident is 429, showing an appreciative reduction since the date of last visit.

The house is overcrowded, but it contains 57 boarders, 37 of whom are paupers and 20 private patients. These persons are only in the asylum so long as the accommodation in it is not required for the pauper lunatics belonging to the Stirling Lunacy District, and their removal would fully relieve the overcrowding. As soon as the new district asylums in Lanarkshire are erected, the removal of the 37 boarders will become necessary.

The resolution of the directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum to give up receiving pauper lunatics, and to use their asylum largely for the reception of private patients in straitened circumstances, will soon lead to the removal of private boarders from district asylums, without any action on the part either of the General Board or of District Boards.

The changes in the population of the asylum since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	2	3	29	37	71
Discharged recovered,	2	2	15	14	33
Discharged unrecovered,	1	2	16	13	32
Deaths,	1	0	13	10	24

In the cases of 19 of the 24 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 8 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 1 person and the seclusion of 2 persons. Five patients are registered as having escaped, and as having been absent for at least one night before being brought back. Eight attendants have resigned, and 3 have been dismissed. Four accidents are recorded—fracture of femur, fracture of radius, fracture of clavicle, and dislocation of elbow.

Dr Maclaren, who was Medical Superintendent of this asylum, and who was for a considerable time in bad health, died on the 25th of March.

During the visit he was spoken of very pleasantly by many of the patients and servants.

He was succeeded on the 4th of May by Dr Macpherson, the senior assistant physician of the Edinburgh Royal Asylum.

The registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date, and correctly kept.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 8th March 1889.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

There are 38 certificated patients—15 gentlemen and 23 ladies—at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, one lady is absent on probation. Since last visit 6 certificated patients, 3 gentlemen and 3 ladies, have been Mavisbank Asylum.

82 *Appendix to the Thirty-second Report of the General Board of*

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Mavisbank Asylum.

admitted, and 7 such patients have been discharged—3 gentlemen and 4 ladies. No death has taken place.

There are at present 10 voluntary inmates—6 gentlemen and 4 ladies. Since last visit 6 voluntary inmates have been admitted—3 gentlemen and 3 ladies—and 5 have been discharged—3 gentlemen and 2 ladies.

The whole number of persons actually resident, either as certificated patients or voluntary inmates, is thus 47, consisting of 21 gentlemen and 26 ladies.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, no accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place.

Only one patient was found in bed—a gentleman who has had an apoplectic seizure.

Ten of the inmates are on parole beyond the grounds, and 6 on parole within the grounds.

The condition of the day-rooms and dormitories was very satisfactory. The aspect of the whole establishment was cheerful and comfortable.

Everything that was seen indicated a judicious, kindly, and liberal management.

The books and registers, including the Case Book, were found written up to date, and accurately kept.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 11th June 1889.

The asylum at present contains 17 gentlemen and 25 ladies who are under certificates, and 6 gentlemen and 8 ladies who are voluntary inmates. Besides these there are 1 gentleman and 1 lady under certificates who are on the register of the asylum, but are at present absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted under certificates, and 1 lady has been discharged unrecovered. Four gentlemen and 7 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates, 3 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been discharged, and 1 gentleman has died. The death was due to apoplexy, and the patient was 64 years of age.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident or escape has taken place.

No patient is confined to bed, and the general health of the inmates seems to be satisfactory. During the early part of the visit nearly all the patients were out in the grounds, which, in the present bright and genial weather, presented a very beautiful appearance.

The house was found in good order, and all the patients appear to be suitably provided for.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,
11th March 1889.

There are 3 gentlemen and 16 ladies under certificates, and three voluntary inmates, all ladies, at present on the registers of the asylum, and they are all resident.

Since last visit 2 ladies under certificates have been admitted, and 1 has been admitted as a voluntary inmate. The arrangements for the extinction of fire appear now to be of a satisfactory character.

The house was found in good order, and the patients were free from excitement, and without complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,
26th October 1889.

There are 3 gentlemen and 16 ladies at present in the asylum under certificates, and besides these there is 1 lady who is a voluntary inmate.

Since last visit 2 ladies have been admitted under certificates, 1 lady has been discharged recovered, and 1 has died. The cause of death is registered as apoplexy.

The house was found in good order, and the patients appear to be treated kindly and judiciously.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

SAUGHTONHALL ASYLUM,
5th March 1889.

Appendix B.

There are 63 certificated patients—24 gentlemen and 39 ladies—at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident.

Since last visit, 6 certificated patients have been admitted—3 gentlemen and 3 ladies; 2 have been discharged—1 gentleman and 1 lady; and 2 ladies died.

There are at present 4 voluntary inmates—2 gentlemen and 2 ladies.

Since last visit, 3 gentlemen have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 4 gentlemen, who were in the establishment in that position, have left.

The whole number of persons in the asylum at present is 67.

Two accidents are recorded—a slight scalp wound and a spontaneous fracture of the back of the femur from malignant disease.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains only 1 entry. No escape has taken place.

There are 8 patients on parole beyond the grounds, and 9 on parole within the grounds. Upwards of 6 of the patients go to churches in the neighbourhood. In warm weather this number rises somewhat. There are frequent parties of 3 or 4 to the theatres, to concerts, &c. in the town.

There are 4 paid lady attendants, exclusive of the matron and of two ladies who reside in the establishment, and are very useful as companions to the ladies.

Among the ordinary female attendants, there are 3 who have been trained as hospital nurses.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order. The sitting-rooms and bed-rooms are cheerfully and comfortably furnished, and the arrangements, as far as possible, are those of a private house. The patients appear to be treated with liberality and kindness. No complaint of any kind was made during the visit.

The books, registers, and case books are carefully and correctly kept.

SAUGHTONHALL ASYLUM,
19th August 1889.

There are 67 patients at present in the asylum. Of these, 24 gentlemen and 40 ladies are under certificates, and 1 gentleman and 2 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since last visit 4 gentlemen and 7 ladies have been admitted under certificates, 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been discharged recovered, 1 gentleman and 1 lady discharged unrecovered, and 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have died. Besides these changes among the certificated patients the following have taken place among voluntary inmates—2 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted, and 3 gentlemen and 1 lady have left.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, bronchitis, pneumonia, and carcinoma. There has been no use of Restraint, or Seclusion since last visit, neither has there been any accident of a serious nature, or any escape. There was, as usual, abundant evidence obtained during the visit that the establishment is carried on in a very efficient manner.

The wants of the patients are liberally supplied, and the patients are skilfully treated. All parts of the buildings were found in excellent order.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,
22nd January 1889.Westermains
Asylum.

The present inmates of the asylum consist of 14 certificated patients and 1 voluntary resident.

The only change that has taken place since last visit is the death of 1 of the certificated ladies. The death was due to exposure during inclement weather on an occasion when she had escaped and been absent for some hours before being found.

The house is a comfortable one, and the inmates receive kind and careful attention.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,
3rd August 1889.Commissioners'
Entries.

There are 15 certificated patients and 1 voluntary inmate at present in the asylum.

Private
Asylums
or Licensed
Houses.

The only change to be recorded since the date of last visit is the admission of 1 certificated patient.

The establishment was found in its usual good order, and all that was seen indicated kindness and liberality in the management.

Westermains
Asylum.

The books and registers were in good order.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,
11th March 1889.Whitehouse.
Asylum.

There are 23 persons at present on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 5 gentlemen and 16 ladies are certificated, and 2 ladies are voluntary inmates. Since last visit no patient has been either admitted or discharged.

Three deaths have occurred—one from old age in the case of a patient who had been more than forty years in the asylum, and who was 95 years old at death, and another from heart disease in the case of a lady who was 86 years old, and had been an inmate of the asylum for 30 years. The third death was caused by apoplexy.

The house was found in a most satisfactory state. The inmates are treated with great liberality and kindness, and have a very comfortable home. The favourable things which have often been said about the management of this asylum continue to be deserved as fully as ever.

The books and registers were found to be correctly kept.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,
26th October 1889.

There are 4 gentlemen and 19 ladies at present in the asylum.

Since last visit 1 lady has been admitted and 1 gentleman has died.

There is nothing to be said in regard to the condition of the patients and the state of the house except what has been repeatedly stated in previous entries. The patients are exceedingly well cared for, and the rooms which they occupy are furnished with every comfort.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully and correctly kept.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Parochial
Asylums.ABBAY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
18th January 1889.Abbey
Parochial
Asylum.

The asylum contains, as inmates, at present 47 men and 55 women.

Since last visit 11 men and 8 women have been admitted, 3 men and 3 women have been discharged recovered, 3 men and 3 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 men and 3 women have died.

The Register of Seclusion and Restraint contains 1 entry; it refers to the isolation of a female patient for 3 hours on account of violent excitement. There has been no escape and no accident.

The asylum was found to-day in very good order. The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, suitably warmed, and well aired. The condition of the patients is satisfactory. All except those who are infirm are suitably occupied.

The recommendations made in regard to the ventilation of the washing-house and laundry, and in regard to the accommodation for clothing in the lower female work-room, have been judiciously carried out. The changes in the laundry have added not only to its healthiness but also to its efficiency. Linoleum has been laid down in the upper female day-room. The stair carpeting requires renewal at some places.

On the occasion of the preceding visit the drainage of the building was undergoing examination. The committee were directing special attention to

this on account of the occurrence of enteric fever, which had attacked two of the female attendants. As the result of this examination important improvements were carried out with the view of securing the proper ventilation of the drains and soil pipes, and of removing any defects that had been ascertained. Since the carrying out of these improvements, however, 3 cases of enteric fever have occurred among the male patients, and in one of these cases the patient has died. The occurrence of these cases was followed by another examination of the sanitary arrangements, and some further improvements were introduced. It is understood that these arrangements are regarded as being now in a satisfactory condition. There are still, however, some alterations which it is very desirable should be made in view of the serious warning, which is given by the occurrence of enteric fever. The wooden fittings and the floors connected with the water-closets and lavatories are a source of danger. They should be removed and replaced by improved fittings which would neither imbibe water themselves nor allow water to find its way under the flooring and down the inside of the walls. The floors should be tiled; and in the water-closets, basins of the unitas or washout class should be introduced.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ABBEE PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
30th July 1889.

There are 51 men and 58 women at present in the asylum, or 109 patients in all. The population, therefore, is considerably in excess of that which the asylum is licensed to receive, and a few patients are obliged to sleep on shake downs; active efforts, however, are being made to remove the incurable and harmless to care in private dwellings.

Since last visit 12 men and 12 women have been admitted, 3 men and 2 women have been discharged as recovered, 4 men and 5 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 1 man and 2 women have died.

No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place. There is 1 entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 1 person for 4 hours.

All parts of the house were found in excellent order, presenting an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. The condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. No complaint was made, nor was any patient excited or noisy. The clothing both of men and women was clean, tidy, and suitable. The aspect of the patients indicated a sufficient dietary and abundant exercise in the open air.

The drainage of the whole house has been thoroughly overhauled, and the water-closet and lavatory arrangements have been put into excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correctly kept, and written up to date.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
22nd and 23rd January 1889.

Barony
Parochial
Asylum.

There are 542 patients, 277 of whom are men and 265 of whom are women, at present on the register of the asylum.

Since last visit 76 patients—37 men and 39 women—have been admitted; 37 patients—13 men and 24 women—have been discharged recovered; 44 patients—26 men and 18 women—have been discharged unrecovered; and 20 patients—11 men and 9 women—have died.

The deaths are registered as due in 7 cases to general paralysis and other diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 2 cases to disease of the heart and large vessels, in 7 cases to disease of the lungs, in 3 cases to diseases of abdominal viscera, and in 1 case to puerperal mania. The average age at death was 47 years.

The mortality during the past year has been low for an asylum having so large a proportion of recent cases among its inmates.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries, they refer to the use of seclusion twice in the treatment of 1 patient. Only 1 serious accident is recorded—fracture of the bones of the leg occasioned by the patient being upset by a pig. There has been 1 escape where the patient was absent over night before being brought back.

Appendix B.
Commissioners
Entries.
Parochial
Asylums.
Abbey
Parochial
Asylum.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

Commendable efforts continue to be made to remove to care in private dwellings those patients who cease to require detention in an asylum.

The patients in the asylum were found well provided for in every way. The occupation of the men in out door labour continues to be very efficiently attended to. One hundred and fifty were engaged in work of this kind at the time of the visit, and several of them were specially noted in whose cases there is good reason to believe that the work has been the means of greatly improving their mental condition as well as their bodily health.

All parts of the institution were found in excellent order. The hospital accommodation is the least satisfactory section. The asylum now contains a number of inmates considerably in excess of what it was originally designed to accommodate, and the hospitals which were from the first too limited in size have now become much too small for the requirements of the establishment.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
3rd August 1889.

There are 281 men and 273 women, or 554 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident, except 1 man who is absent on pass.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted,	62	67	129
" discharged recovered,	15	27	42
" discharged unrecovered,	22	25	47
" dead,	21	7	28

These figures show that during the period referred to there has been an increase of 2 in the total population.

There are 9 men and 2 women resident at Muckroft, 8 women resident at Fauldhead, 25 men and 2 women resident in the Farm Buildings, and 7 men and 1 woman resident in the Gate Lodge. There are thus 41 men and 13 women, or 54 patients in all, resident out of the main buildings, leaving 239 men and 260 women, or 499 patients in all, resident in the main buildings.

The house is more than full, but the part of it, which is most seriously overcrowded, is the hospital accommodation for patients of both sexes.

This was never of sufficient size, but its smallness is increasingly felt as the population grows; and it is thought that the time has now come when the question of obtaining larger accommodation of this kind, either by new buildings or by a re-arrangement of the apartments in the present buildings, should be carefully considered.

In the cases of 15 of the 28 persons who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The causes of death were general paralysis in 10 instances, brain disease in 3 instances, epilepsy in 2 instances, lung disease in 5 instances, diseases of the abdominal organs in 5 instances, senile decay in 2 instances, and exhaustion from acute mania in 1 instance.

There are 7 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 5 persons. Five accidents are recorded, all of a slight character. Only 2 escapes are registered.

Successful efforts continue to be made to transfer incurable and harmless patients to care in private dwellings. It is hoped that these efforts will be continued. After a time they will give less trouble, and involve fewer failures.

All parts of the house were, as usual, in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept, and written up to date.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
21st January 1889.

There are 128 women at present in the asylum as patients.

Since last visit 35 have been admitted, 19 have been discharged recovered, 10 have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 have died.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. One accident is recorded in which a patient sustained fracture of the humerus. Appendix B.

There is no change to record in the condition of the asylum. It continues to be managed in as efficient a manner as its structural deficiencies permit. Commissioners' Entries.

The patients are kindly and suitably treated.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept. Parochial Asylums.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
12th July 1889.

Glasgow
Parochial
Asylum.

There are 126 patients at present in the asylum.

Since last visit 25 patients have been admitted, 6 have been discharged recovered, 18 have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 have died. The causes of death were epilepsy, apoplexy, and bronchitis.

There is 1 entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 1 patient for half an hour. Only 1 accident, and that of a trifling nature, is recorded.

No structural change in the establishment has to be noted. The upper flat is at present being repainted.

Much ability continues to be shown in the management and treatment of the patients. Their wants are liberally considered, and those immediately in charge of them appear to be actuated by kindly feelings.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 19th January 1889.

Govan
Parochial
Asylum.

There are 243 patients,—121 of whom are men, and 122 of whom are women,—at present in the asylum.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place in the population :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	35	35	70
Discharged recovered,	12	15	27
Discharged unrecovered,	14	5	19
Deaths,	7	10	17

The deaths are registered as due in 9 cases to disease of the brain, in 1 case to disease of the heart, in 3 cases to disease of the lungs, in 1 case to gastric ulcer, in 3 cases to senile decay. The average age at death was 51 years.

The mortality continues to be high though not on the whole so high as it has sometimes been. The overcrowding of the day-rooms is still the most conspicuous defect in the institution. This defect has been chiefly due to the uncertainty which has so long hung over the arrangements for providing in a complete manner for the pauper lunatics of the parish. It is therefore with great satisfaction that it is believed there is a prospect of immediate steps being taken to provide accommodation of a suitable kind and to an adequate extent.

The recommendation made in the two preceding entries as to the waxing of the floors is now being carried out; and it is hoped that the step will be found to be not only beneficial to the health of the patients, but also advantageous in other ways.

An improved diet scale has been adopted by the Committee. This was a desirable change, and it is believed that it will have a beneficial effect on the condition of the patients.

The wards were found clean, and in excellent order, and the clothing of the patients was suitable and tidy.

A small strip of land has been recently added to the west side of the property of the Parochial Board, and the inmates of the asylum are deriving benefit from it at present owing to the suitable occupation which has been provided for many of the male patients in altering the levels of the new ground.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
5th August 1889.

There are 244 patients at present in the asylum—122 men and 122 women. Since the date of last visit 22 men and 30 women have been admitted, 7

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Govan Parochial Asylum.

men and 16 women have been discharged as recovered, 9 men and 7 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 5 men and 7 women have died.

In the cases of 3 of the 12 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The death-rate has not been high, and there is nothing in the causes of death to call for remark.

There are 11 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 3 persons, either to prevent the removal of surgical dressings or to prevent patients from injuring themselves.

No accident is recorded, and only 1 escape has taken place. One attendant was dismissed for striking a patient.

Effect has been very satisfactorily given to the recommendation to wax the dormitory floors, and wet scrubbing has been discontinued. It is already believed that this is acting beneficially on the health of the inmates.

Steps are now being actively taken by the Govan Lunacy District Board to provide a new asylum. It is feared that the overcrowding of this establishment must continue till the new asylum is erected.

A good dinner, consisting of rice, broth, beef, and potatoes was served in an orderly manner during the visit.

All the wards were found clean and in good order, and the patients were comfortably and tidily clothed.

The books and registers were examined, and were found as usual to be accurately and carefully kept, and written up to date.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
17th January 1889.

There are at present 149 men and 119 women resident as patients in the asylum. Eighty-seven of the men and 38 of the women are boarders belonging to parishes in Lanarkshire. Of the total number of the patients in the asylum (268) there are, therefore, 125, or nearly one half, belonging to districts which will only continue to send patients so long as those districts remain unprovided with sufficient accommodation of their own.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	48	35	83
Discharged recovered,	22	21	43
Discharged unrecovered,	8	9	17
Deaths,	12	13	25

The deaths were due in 11 cases to disease of the brain. The average age at death was 50 years. In 17 cases a *post-mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries, they both refer to the use of seclusion for a few hours in the case of the same patient.

One accident has occurred, involving fracture of the bones of the leg.

There have been 4 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

Eight patients were found confined to bed—3 men and 5 women. The number of patients suffering from severe forms of disease of the brain is large, and there was more than usual excitement exhibited amongst the female patients during the visit. No complaints were made.

The wards were found in excellent order, they were well aired and comfortably heated; repairs are duly attended to.

Since last visit Mr Martin Hardie, who had performed the duties of superintendent with great efficiency since the opening of the asylum, has resigned, having obtained the important position of superintendent of the new Infirmary at Birmingham. He has been succeeded by Mr Bruce who has been favourably known as Governor of the Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
6th August 1889.

There are 154 men and 126 women, or 280 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident.

Since last visit 55 men and 39 women have been admitted, 38 men and 20

women have been discharged recovered, 3 men and 6 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 9 men and 6 women have died. These figures represent a very active movement of the population, and they also show that there is an increase of 12 in the number of patients resident since the 17th of January, notwithstanding the large number of recoveries, and the efforts of the Medical Officer to get incurable and harmless patients removed to care in private dwellings.

There are 4 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two escapes have taken place. Three accidents are recorded, 2 being slight, and 1 having a fatal termination.

In the cases of 11 of the 15 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results are carefully recorded.

The active movement of the population, as shown by the large number of admissions and discharges, makes the medical and general management of the asylum more than usually laborious: but there are other things which add more particularly to the responsibilities and difficulties of the medical management. The proportion of the inmates who are either in a state of acute insanity, or are suicidal, or are in need of constant nursing, in consequence of general debility, active bodily disease, or degraded habits, is exceptionally large.

The history and condition, however, of every patient appears to be well known and carefully studied. The Case Books are written up to date, and the medical treatment of the inmates is conducted with much painstaking, as well as ability. At the time of the visit, a female patient was seen labouring under a painful bodily malady, and she had the advantage of immediate treatment by a medical man of high standing, and of large experience in ordinary as well as mental diseases. In this respect the inmates of this asylum are fortunately conditioned, as is evidenced by the broadly satisfactory result of treatment. The knowledge that such ability and care are bestowed on the medical management of the asylum has influenced the General Board in allowing the asylum to receive so many boarders. Of the 280 patients presently in the asylum, 164 are boarders, or more than 58 per cent., and these patients pay a rate of board which yields a large profit to the asylum, or in other words, reduces considerably the poor-rates of the parish to which the asylum belongs.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept, and written up to date.

PAISLEY BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
16th January 1889.

Paisley Burgh
Parochial
Asylum.

There are at present 115 men and 94 women on the register of the asylum, and of these all are resident in the institution except 1 man and 1 woman who are absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place in the population:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	16	26	42
Discharged recovered,	5	9	14
Discharged unrecovered,	3	4	7
Deaths,	4	5	9

Of the 42 admissions 19 consist of patients belonging to parishes in Lanarkshire, for whom accommodation does not at present exist within their own districts. The total number of such patients now is 71.

The deaths were due in 5 cases to diseases of the brain, and 3 to diseases of the lungs, and in 1 to senile decay.

The number of patients admitted from the burgh parish of Paisley last year was lower than it was during the two previous years. The numbers were 35 in the year 1886, 30 in the year 1887, and 19 in the year 1888.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries, both referring to the use of the camisole for a few hours. There has been 3 escapes where the patient was absent over night before being brought back. There has been 1 accident. This consisted in the bruising of the face of a female patient who was at the time in a state of maniacal excitement. The occurrence was reported by the Superintendent to the Procurator-Fiscal, and the attendant in

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

charge was examined before the Sheriff, with the result that the Sheriff did not find evidence to justify further proceedings. The attendant was, however, dismissed, the Superintendent being convinced that she had at least been guilty of negligence.

The asylum is managed at present in a very satisfactory manner. Great ability and care are shown in the medical treatment of the patients. They are adequately and comfortably fed and clothed, and all their requirements are kindly and judiciously met. There was no indication during the visit of dissatisfaction with their treatment on the part of any of the inmates.

The proportion of patients who are engaged in industrial occupation continues to be large. This has an important influence on the well-being and contentment of the patients, and the attention given to it in this institution is worthy of commendation.

The day-rooms and dormitories and other parts of the buildings were found in excellent order. The system of heating with hot water continues to be found efficient. Since last visit the painting of the detached hospital has been completed in a tasteful manner.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
30th July 1889.

There are 112 men and 97 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 1 man is absent on probation. The total number resident is, therefore, 208.

Since the date of last visit 16 men and 19 women have been admitted, 9 men and 6 women have been discharged as recovered, 4 men and 5 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 7 men and 6 women have died.

In the cases of 8 of the 13 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Three patients escaped, and were absent for at least one night before being brought back. Four accidents are recorded, three of these involving fracture of bones.

The number of patients registered as usefully employed is 160—91 men and 69 women—leaving 20 men and 28 women unemployed, either in consequence of their mental or their bodily condition.

The staff, apart from the officers, consists of a cook, a housemaid, a laundress, a dairymaid, a joiner, 8 male attendants, 6 female attendants, and 3 night attendants,—2 female and 1 male.

It is still felt by the Superintendent and Physician that the number of single rooms is too small for the satisfactory management of the asylum, and different ways of obtaining additional single rooms were discussed. It is probable that the subject will, ere long, be brought under the consideration of the General Board.

The establishment was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates quite satisfactory. The favourable things, which have often been said regarding the general and medical management of the asylum, continue to be deserved.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully kept and written up to date.

Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,
3rd April 1889.

There are 47 men and 44 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 4 men have been admitted, 1 man and 2 women have been discharged, and 2 women have died.

All the patients admitted were transferred from the asylum to the wards. Of the 3 patients discharged, 1 was sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for

treatment in the wards and 2 were taken home and removed from the poor roll. Appendix B.

Fifteen of the women work for one day each week in the laundry washing their own clothing and that of the male lunatics. Commissioners' Entries.

The wards were in good order and clean, and there was no excitement among the patients. No complaints were made. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The registers were examined, and found written up to date and kept with care. St Nicholas Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,
4th July 1889.

There are 47 men and 50 women at present in the wards.

The only changes since last visit have been the admission of 6 female patients, all of whom were transferred from the Royal Asylum.

The wards were found clean and in good order. The wants of the inmates appear to be adequately supplied. No complaints were made.

There has been no change in the condition of the establishment or in its mode of management since last visit.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
3rd April 1889.

Buchan
Poorhouse.

There are 25 men and 26 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted and 2 men have been discharged.

The wards were in admirable order and scrupulously clean, and the clothing of the patients of both sexes was highly satisfactory.

A very gratifying success continues to attend the efforts to employ the patients in useful work. A large amount of profitable out-door work is done by the men, and at the time of the visit the great majority of the women were found busily engaged in work that was of a useful character.

The general management of the wards still deserves what has frequently been said in its praise.

The books and registers were examined, and found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
2nd July 1889.

There are 26 men and 26 women at present in the wards.

The only changes since last visit have been the admission of 1 man and 1 woman, and the death of 1 woman. The ages of those admitted were 71 and 81 years respectively, and the age of the woman who died was 84 years.

There has been no exceptional occurrence since last visit. Everything seems to have gone on in a way indicative of careful and judicious management.

The house was in excellent order, and the patients are very well provided for. They are abundantly provided with wholesome food, and have an adequate supply of clothing. Their industrial occupation is well attended to, and it is both beneficial to themselves and remunerative to the institution.

The book and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
8th February 1889.

Cunninghame
Poorhouse.

There are 50 men and 50 women at present on the register of the wards. All are resident except 1 man who is absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit 2 men and 3 women have been admitted, 1 man and 2 women have been removed. There has been no death.

There has been no serious accident to any of the patients, and no case of escape.

The wards were in a very satisfactory condition, and the patients are well provided for; cleanliness and order prevailed throughout the establishment. The out-door labour on the farm continues to be beneficial to the male inmates, and the work in the washing-house and laundry is both useful to the female inmates and profitable to the institution.

The floor of one of the male day-rooms has been improved by being laid with

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

pitch pine. When the other floors of the day-rooms are renewed, which will be necessary before long, they should be replaced by pitch pine also.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
27th July 1889.

Cunninghame Poorhouse.

There are 48 men and 50 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men have been admitted, 3 men have been discharged, and 2 men have died.

Of the 3 men admitted, 1 came from the District Asylum, 1 directly from his home, and the third from a private dwelling where his residence had been sanctioned, in consequence of his having habits of wandering.

All the 3 men discharged were transferred to private care.

For some time the death-rate has been very low, only 3 deaths having occurred since December 1887.

There are 8 men on parole beyond the grounds, and 10 men and 5 women on parole within the grounds. Notwithstanding the fact that the patients enjoy a large amount of personal freedom, no escape has taken place since the establishment was last visited.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and only 1 accident is recorded—a scald not of a serious character sustained by a woman working in the laundry.

Of the 98 patients in the wards, 42 men and 40 women are registered as usefully employed. Much of the work is of an active character, and tends to promote good bodily health and contentment.

There is no shoemaker now attached to the establishment, but it is hoped that the patients will still be supplied with boots and shoes made from measurement. Much importance is attached to this recommendation.

The wards were as usual in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept, and written up to date.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
13th February 1889.

The wards contain 31 male patients and 29 female patients at present.

Since last visit 4 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered; and 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered. There has been no death.

The establishment continues to be distinguished by the excellent way in which the patients are provided for, and by the ability which is shown in their management.

There is no use of Restraint or Seclusion in the treatment of the patients; there has been no accident, and no escape.

The attention which is given to the industrial occupation of the patients continues to deserve cordial commendation, both on account of the benefit which the patients derive from it, and on account of the advantage reaped by the institution.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
5th August 1889.

There are 29 men and 27 women at present in the wards, and there are 4 unoccupied beds—1 on the male and 3 on the female side.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted, 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. Of the 3 persons discharged 1 had recovered, 1 was sent back to the asylum, and 1 was transferred to care in a private dwelling.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, no escape has taken place, no accident is recorded, and there has been no change among the attendants.

The management continues as heretofore. The inmates still have a large

amount of personal freedom. They are trusted to the fullest extent possible, with the result that contentment to an exceptional extent prevails among them. The work, in which nearly all of them are engaged, is not only profitable work, but is of a character which interests them.

The books and registers are correctly kept, and were found written up to date.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
29th March 1889.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

There are 44 men and 54 women, or 98 patients in all, at present in the wards. Of these 1 man is absent on pass.

Since last visit 8 men and 10 women have been admitted, 4 men and 5 women have been discharged, and 2 men and 7 women have died.

The deaths are more numerous than usual, but for some time before the period to which this entry refers, they had been less numerous than usual.

Of the 9 patients who were discharged, 2 were removed from the register as recovered, 1 was sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for management in the wards, 1 was sent to his home, and 5 were boarded out.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

No patient was found in bed, and the aspect of the patients generally indicated a suitable dietary, and sufficient exercise in the open air.

The wards were clean, and in excellent order, and everything that was seen disclosed a kindly, considerate, and judicious treatment of the inmates on the part of the governor, matron, and attendants.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
1st October 1889.

There are 43 men and 55 women resident at present as patients in the wards.

Since last visit 5 women have been admitted. Of these 2 were transferred from the Dundee Royal Asylum, 2 were transferred from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, and 1 was admitted from a private abode. Three patients have been discharged, 1 having obtained employment outside, 1 having been taken home, and 1 having been transferred to the Royal Asylum. One death has occurred, due to pneumonia, in a patient 58 years of age. The patients presented a satisfactory appearance during the visit. They were suitably clothed, and appeared adequately nourished. They were orderly in demeanour, and no complaints were made.

Discipline appears to be well maintained though it is not made unnecessarily irksome, and a considerable amount of liberty is permitted to several of the patients. Passes are frequently given to those who can be trusted not to abuse them.

The wards were clean, well aired, and otherwise in good order.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to be duly attended to.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
28th March 1889.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

There are 40 men and 38 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 5 women have been admitted, 2 men and 4 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman have died.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded.

The laundry continues to prove of great value in the management of the women. The active work which it supplies makes it possible to keep some women in the wards who without that work would require to be sent back to the asylum. The patients continue to do the washing of the whole poorhouse.

The wards were in a very satisfactory state, and there was abundant evidence of the exercise of good sense and kindness in the management of the inmates.

Appendix B. The clothing of the patients was clean, tidy, and comfortable. On the male side, especially, the satisfactory state of the clothing attracted attention.
 Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept carefully and accurately.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
3rd October 1889.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

There are 39 men and 37 women at present in these wards.

The only changes which have taken place since last visit are the discharge of 1 man and the death of 1 woman. The man was so far recovered as to be taken home by his wife, and he is understood to be contributing toward his own support to an extent which has permitted his name to be removed from the poor roll. The woman died from senile decay at the age of 72.

The Register of Seclusion and Restraint contains no entry. There has been no escape and no accident.

The condition of the patients is satisfactory. Their wants appear to be adequately supplied. All are engaged daily in industrial occupation of some kind, except 6 men and 10 women who are unfit to work on account of bodily infirmity. One of the men and 1 of the women are confined to bed.

The house was found clean and in good order; and the wards were well aired and suitably warmed.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
5th March 1889.

There are 38 men and 40 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 4 women have been admitted, 3 men and 2 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 2 women have died.

The varnishing and waxing of the floors of the dormitories has now been fairly started. There can be no doubt that this will add to the healthiness and comfort of the wards.

The sleeping arrangements for the attendants has been much improved. Each male attendant, however, should have a small chest of drawers.

The carpeting in the day-room for the women needs renewal. Everything should be done to give this room a bright and cheerful aspect. Pleasant surroundings will make the patients more contented and more easily managed, and will increase the number of those who will prove suitable for treatment in the wards of the poorhouse.

Among the patients on the female side there are 2 paralytic women who need constant nursing, and who should be sent back to the asylum.

The wards were found in good order, and the inmates made no complaints, and were free from excitement at the time of the visit.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Only 1 escape has taken place.

The books and registers were found as usual in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
22nd October 1889.

There are 39 men and 40 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 4 men and 4 women have been transferred to the wards from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, 2 men and 1 woman have been transferred from the wards to the asylum; 1 man and 1 woman have been transferred from the wards to private dwellings, and 2 women have died. The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 1 case, and to paralysis in the other case.

One escape has taken place in which the patient was absent for more than one day before being brought back. One accident is recorded; it was due to a fall occurring during an attempt to escape, and was not of a serious character.

The wards were found in good order. The floors of all the dormitories have now been waxed, and the chests of drawers for the attendants which were recommended in the preceding entry have been provided.

The patients made no complaint, and they were orderly in demeanour.

Their occupation in the industrial work still receives attention and produces good results. Appendix B.

The books and registers were examined, and they were found regularly and correctly kept. Commissioners' Entries.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
14th February 1889.

Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

Hamilton
Poorhouse.

There are 17 men and 17 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 2 women have been admitted, and 1 man and 2 women have been discharged. Of the patients discharged 2 were removed to the Kirklands Asylum, and 1 was sent home to the care of her husband. There has been no death.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. They are well provided with food and clothing, and no complaints were made. The house was found in excellent order. The wards are well aired and comfortably heated, and efforts are successfully made to give an air of smartness and order to the arrangements. This is much to be commended, especially on account of the good effect which it has on the mental condition of the inmates. An additional supply of chairs which has been recently obtained for the wards has added considerably to their appearance of comfort, and other additions to the furniture which have been made were observed with approval.

The impression conveyed by the visit as to the way in which the wards are managed was very favourable.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
2nd August 1889.

There are 16 men and 16 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged. No patient has been admitted, and no patient has died.

The 2 patients who were discharged were sent back to asylums as unsuitable for treatment in an establishment of this kind. There are 2 or 3 other patients in the wards who are scarcely suitable, but praiseworthy efforts are made to manage them, with results which are on the whole satisfactory.

The day-rooms both on the male and female sides have been repainted and repapered, and by fresh decorations and the introduction of objects of interest, their aspect has been much improved.

All parts of the establishment were found in excellent order, and a large number of the inmates of both sexes were actively engaged in useful work at the time of the visit.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
11th March 1889.

Inveresk
Poorhouse.

There are 12 men and 15 women at present on the register of the establishment, and they are all resident.

No admissions or discharges have occurred since last visit. There have been 2 deaths in the cases of men who were 69 and 70 years old.

No accident is recorded, no escape has taken place, though the liberty accorded to the patients is very great. No change has occurred among the attendants.

The state of the wards and the condition of the inmates were highly satisfactory. The visit as usual left a very pleasing impression both as regards the establishment and the management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
26th October 1889.

There are 13 men and 13 women at present in the house.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted, 1 woman has been transferred from the wards to the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, and 1 woman has died.

Appendix B.

The condition of the wards is extremely satisfactory. They are in excellent order, and the patients are well cared for.

Commissioners' Entries.

An accident has occurred to one of the male inmates, an injury to the eye while breaking stones, which was due to his not wearing the protectors with which he was provided. No blame is attached to those in charge.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The bowling green on the female side of the house has now been finished, and is about to be furnished with suitable seats. It will be a very desirable addition to the arrangements.

Inveresk Poorhouse.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

Kincardine Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
2nd April 1889.

There are 22 men and 21 women at present in the wards—being 1 more than the number for which the wards are licensed.

Since last visit 3 men and 2 women have been admitted, and 2 men and 2 women have died.

Two of the patients admitted were not transferred to the wards from asylums. The deaths were caused by heart disease in 3 instances, and by apoplexy in 1 instance.

The wards were in excellent order. No complaint was made by any patient, and all that was seen indicates kindness and consideration in the management.

The registers were in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
3rd July 1889.

There are 21 men and 21 women at present in the wards.

The only change since last visit is the death of 1 man.

The wards were as usual in excellent order. It is suggested that a slight addition should be made to the Sunday dinner. A small quantity of preserved corned beef would be a suitable article which could be supplied without much disturbance of the present arrangements. A small allowance of butter at the evening meal every day would also be a considerable improvement.

The patients enjoyed a festival entertainment in the garden last night, similar to what took place for the first time on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The way in which the first was appreciated, and the way in which it seemed to brighten for a time the existence of some of the inmates, led the Committee to permit a repetition which it is intended shall be an annual summer entertainment.

There can be no doubt that such occasional entertainments have a very useful effect, and the Committee are to be cordially commended for their liberality.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

Linthgow Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
16th February 1889.

There are 16 men and 15 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 woman has been removed to the District Asylum, and 1 man has died.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition, and the wards were in good order.

The establishment is now under the charge of Mr and Mrs Johnstone who have been recently appointed Governor and Matron of the Poorhouse.

The books were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
11th July 1889.

There are 16 men and 16 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 women have been admitted, both being transferred from the District Asylum, and 1 woman has been discharged and placed under private care.

The flooring of the male day-room needs renewal. Pitch pine should be used,

and it should be carefully laid. This room is too small for the number of men in it, and it would be a great boon to the men if the partition between it and the general dining-hall were pulled down and moved six or eight feet back, and so increase the day-room for the male patients.

It is strongly recommended that the floors of the day-rooms and dormitories should be varnished so as to avoid wet scrubbing, and add to the comfort and good health of the inmates.

The state of the patients and the wards was very satisfactory, and the management appeared to be conducted in a conscientious, interested, and careful manner.

The books and registers were examined, and found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
2nd April 1889.

Old Machar
Poorhouse,

There are 24 men and 23 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted, and 1 man and 3 women have died.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and the wards were in good order, but the day-room and dormitories for the women are in need of being repainted.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date, and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
3rd July 1889.

There are 24 men and 25 women at present inmates of these wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 4 women have been admitted, 2 women have been removed, and 1 man has died.

The wards were found almost uninhabited to-day. Only 3 women were left in them; the rest, 24 men and 22 women, having gone on a pic-nic to Dunecht. As far as could be ascertained the patients continue to be provided for in a satisfactory manner. The wards were found in excellent order.

There has been no accident and no escape since last visit.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,
30th January 1889.

Old Monkland
Poorhouse

The wards contain at present 25 men and 25 women, which is the number of inmates for which they are licensed.

Since last visit 2 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been transferred from the wards to the Kirklands Asylum, and 2 men and 1 woman have died.

No accident to a patient has occurred since last visit, and there has been no escape.

The inmates of the wards continue to be well provided for. They are suitably clothed, and the clothing is in excellent order. Dinner took place during the inspection, and the food was well cooked and neatly and comfortably served.

Attention continues to be directed to the industrial occupation of the patients. The women are employed in needlework, at household work, and in the laundry. The men are also engaged in household work, but their principal employment at present is in the preparation of firewood for sale in the neighbourhood. This is an excellent kind of work for them at this season of the year, when garden and field labour cannot be frequently engaged in. It is recommended, however, that when circumstances permit, as many as possible should be employed on the land. The wards were everywhere in admirable order, clean, well aired and comfortable. The chairs which were recommended have been supplied, and they are well suited for their purpose. The providing of means for protection from fire has been under the consideration of the Committee, and they are of opinion that the best arrangement would be the placing of three fire plugs, with hose, in positions which would enable a fire in

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

any part of the wards to be dealt with. If these arrangements are carried out in an efficient manner it seems probable that they will meet the requirements of the case.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Old Monkland Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,
29th July 1889.

There are 25 men and 25 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 2 women have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 woman has died.

The 3 patients admitted came to the wards from asylums, and the 2 patients discharged were transferred to care in private dwellings.

It is hoped that ere long the Parochial Board will be able to secure an addition of about 5 acres to the land, such an addition being very much needed in order to supply the men with sufficient work in the open air.

The wards were scrupulously clean and in excellent order; but the two dining-rooms are bare when compared with the sitting-rooms, chiefly because the walls are not decorated with pictures.

The purchase of a few pictures to be placed on the walls of the dining-rooms is therefore recommended.

The clothing of the patients was clean, tidy, and comfortable, and the state of their beds and bedding was very satisfactory.

The impressions as to the management which were left by the visit were in all respects pleasant.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and written up to date.

P.S.—The recommendations in the last entry as to the provisions for the extinction of fire have been carried out, and the results are thoroughly satisfactory.

Perth Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
7th January 1889.

The inmates of the wards consist at present of 20 men and 20 women.

Since last visit 1 woman has been removed from the wards to a private dwelling, and her place has been filled by the admission of a woman from the asylum.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. The management of the female ward has long been regarded as presenting a favourable contrast to the management of the male ward. This was chiefly exhibited in the greater amount of attention that was paid to engaging the patients in useful work, and in the cleanliness and tidiness of both the ward and its inmates. It is pleasant to be able to report a great improvement in the male ward in regard to these matters, and it is hoped that the efforts which have led to this improvement will not be relaxed. The inmates appear to be improved in bodily condition, and they exhibit greater contentment. The two men mentioned in the preceding entry as being on full parole have much improved. One does regular and satisfactory duty as messenger to the town, and the other is at present doing temporary duty as porter at the gate.

The repairs recommended in the preceding entry have either been carried out or are in process of being carried out. The linoleum has been removed, and the painting has been partly done, and will be completed before long.

A three-inch pipe is being fitted into each wing of the building with hydrants in each flat and also on the roof. This being connected with the water main of the city will place the institution in a position of security in regard to fire which it is hoped will prove sufficient. Due arrangements must, of course, be made to insure that the apparatus will be sufficiently used in case of need.

The attention of the Medical Officer is called to the case of J. O. who appears to be scarcely suitable for treatment in the wards.

The general impression made by the visit was very favourable to the present mode of management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
24th July 1889.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Perth Poorhouse.

There are 20 men and 20 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted, and 1 man has been discharged. No death has taken place.

Many improvements were observed, and are referred to in the last entry; but since that date further improvements have taken place, and have now to be recorded. Among these are the painting of the first floor dormitories, the staining and varnishing of the floors, and the supplying of each bed with a good rug. The painting in these dormitories, and, indeed, all through the wards, has been very tastefully as well as substantially done, that is, done in a way which will make it lasting. The top floor dormitories on both sides are still unpainted, but it is hoped that they will soon be made as pleasant and cheerful as the dormitories below them.

The arrangements for the extinction of fire, which were recommended in 1888, have been very successfully carried out.

The satisfactoriness of the clothing of the men attracted attention, but everything indeed that was seen during the visit indicated a careful, conscientious, intelligent, and kindly management.

In the early part of the present month the patients had their annual excursion, this year to Forteviot, and except 1 man and 1 woman, every patient was able to go. The occasion seems to have been a source of much enjoyment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, St CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,
19th February 1889.

St Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

There are 15 men at present in the wards.

The only change since last visit is the discharge of 1 patient who left the wards to be placed under care in a private dwelling.

No death has occurred among the inmates since the wards were opened in 1886. Since that date 26 men have been discharged, 8 being sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in an establishment of this kind, 4 being transferred to the ordinary wards of the poorhouse as recovered, and 14 being boarded out or placed under care in private dwellings.

No accident is recorded, and as yet the register of restraint and seclusion contains no entry. When the wards were visited to-day they were found empty, and all the patients were found more or less actively employed on the land. They appeared to be in good bodily health, they were free from excitement, and they made no complaints. They were comfortably, suitably, and warmly clothed. The day-room and the dormitories were fresh, clean, and in good order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care, and written up to date.

LUNATIC WARDS, St CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,
12th November 1889.

There are 16 patients at present in the wards.

Since last visit 9 men have been admitted, and 8 have been discharged. No death has yet occurred.

The Register of Accidents still continues without an entry.

The patients continue to be satisfactorily provided for. Their dietary is liberal and suitable, and this cannot fail to make their management comparatively easy. The same effect must also result from the attention that is paid to their regular industrial occupation.

The wards were found clean and in good order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
2nd January 1889.

Wigtown Poorhouse.

There are 18 men and 15 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 2 men and 2 women have been transferred to them from the Crichton Royal

Appendix B. Institution at Dumfries, 1 man has been transferred from the wards to the Crichton Institution, and 2 men and 2 women have died. The causes of death were dropsy with enlargement of the liver, phthisis, cerebral hæmorrhage, and apoplexy.

Commissioners' Entries. The patients were found suitably clothed. They are provided with an adequate diet, and they have regular occupation and exercise.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. A shoeroom has now been provided in connection with the male wards, and it has been found of great use.

Wigtown Poorhouse.

The recommendation that a hand-pump with fire buckets should be placed in each wing of the house has not yet been given effect to. The recommendation in the preceding entry as to the enlargement of the female airing court has also not been given effect to. These recommendations are again made.

The chimneys in both the male and female wards smoke badly. This appears to be due to some defect in the construction of the chimneys, probably insufficient heights. It is recommended that this should be remedied. It would be well if at the same time a larger boiler were placed in the male day-room as the boiler which is there at present has proved much too small to supply a sufficient quantity of hot water for the bath.

The water-closets in both male and female wards, though of a satisfactory kind, are badly fitted up. It is impossible to keep the floor about them clean or dry. They should be so arranged that everything connected with them can be easily got at and cleaned, and it should not be possible for water to get below the floors.

Two patients have escaped since last visit—a man twice, and a woman once. In consequence of this the doors have been kept carefully locked, and the liberty of the patients generally has been curtailed.

As there is only one attendant in each set of wards, it is undesirable that patients with a determination to escape should be kept there. They can be suitably provided for only in a fully equipped asylum. It is recommended, therefore, that if the liberty previously enjoyed by the inmates cannot be restored to them while these patients are present, they should be replaced in the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE, 2nd May 1889.

There are 18 men and 14 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 woman has died.

The 3 patients who were discharged were sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in such an establishment as this.

On the female side a new water-closet and bath-room have been provided. The enlargement of the female airing-court has not been carried out. It is again recommended either in the way suggested in the entry of 26th June 1888, or by connecting the present court with the new bleaching green by means of a door.

The recommendation that a hand-pump and buckets be placed in each wing for the better protection of patients and buildings from injury by fire is again repeated, and the hope is expressed that effect will be given to it.

The management of the wards and the condition of the inmates were quite satisfactory. The efforts made to get the patients to occupy themselves usefully, either in or out of doors, continue to be very successful.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

INSTITUTIONS FOR IMBECILES.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Baldovan Institution.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 30th March 1889.

There are 30 boys and 20 girls at present in the institution. Except 2 boys and 1 girl they are all paupers.

Since last visit 3 boys, two of whom are paupers, have been admitted. No discharge and no death has taken place.

Mr and Mrs Douglas, who long superintended the institution, in a way which often elicited praise, have left, and were succeeded in September last by Mr Sedstrom, who occupied a position of responsibility in the Dundee Royal Asylum. Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

The Recreation Hall has been re-floored with pitch pine, and the walls and roof have been tastefully painted. The windows have been furnished with valances, and flowers and pictures have been introduced. The dining-hall has also been painted, and its aspect has been made very bright and cheerful. The painting of the school-room is at present in progress. These changes are recorded with much satisfaction. Institutions for Imbeciles.
Baldovan Institution.

It is recommended that in the dining-hall and school-room chairs should be substituted to a large extent for the benches without backs.

During the visit the children had an object lesson, which was admirably given in a way calculated to be really useful.

The children were clean and neat in their clothing, which was warm and comfortable. They appear to be treated with much kindness. Many of them are feeble and delicate, and beyond careful nursing nothing can be done for them.

The sleeping rooms were in excellent order, and the state of the beds and bedding quite satisfactory.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 1st October 1889.

There are 50 children at present in the institution. Thirty are boys and 20 are girls, and all except 3 boys and 2 girls are maintained out of funds paid by parochial boards.

Since last visit 3 boys and 2 girls have been admitted, of whom 2 boys and 1 girl are paupers; 2 pauper boys have been discharged improved, and 1 boy and 2 girls—all paupers—have died. Two of the deaths were due to tuberculosis, and 1 was due to convulsions.

The children are well provided for. They were found clean, and neatly clothed. Those who are capable of receiving benefit from it receive school training, and the rest are nursed and otherwise attended to in a satisfactory manner.

The school lessons continue to be given in a way which deserves to be noticed with commendation.

The appearance of the rooms has been much improved by the painting of the walls.

Since last visit the nursery day-room, the sewing-room, and several of the passages have been painted in a very pretty and effective manner. The painting of the school-room has also been completed.

The furniture of the rooms has been greatly improved by the substitution of chairs for the benches formerly in use, and it is recommended that a further improvement of the same kind should be made by providing 2 couches for the use of the more delicate of the children. The floors of several of the rooms are now much worn, and ought to be relaid. Pitch pine should be used for this purpose on account both of its greater durability and the special ease with which it can be kept clean. It is also recommended that an addition of another blanket should be made to the bed covering of each bed during the winter.

The institution appears to be managed at present with much ability.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 11th January 1889.

Larbert Institution.

There are 181 pupils in the institution at present. Of these, 18 boys and 10 girls are private boarders, 53 boys and 32 girls are maintained by the subscribers, and 48 boys and 20 girls are maintained by parochial boards.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	17	12	29
Discharged,	17	4	21
Deaths,	4	1	5

The deaths are registered as due to epilepsy in 2 cases, to pneumonia in 1 case to phthisis in 1 case, and to tuberculosis in 1 case.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions or Imbeciles.

Larbert Institution.

The institution was found in excellent order, every section being found perfectly clean, well aired, and comfortably heated.

The children were found scrupulously clean, and not only comfortably but tastefully dressed. Their appearance and behaviour in the class-rooms would have done credit to any ordinary school, notwithstanding the special difficulties due to the defective mental and physical condition of the pupils which have here to be contended with.

An enquiry was made during the visit into the effect of the training upon the children in certain directions, and by the help of Dr Leslie and Mr Skene whom I have to thank for their cordial assistance, I am enabled to make the following statement of the results which have been attained in these directions.

The children who were the subject of enquiry, included all those who have been more than twelve months resident in the institution, with the exception of those who suffer from epilepsy. The children included in the examination were thus 112 in number.

The points selected for investigation were:—(1) The state of the bodily health; (2) the existence of wet or dirty habits; (3) propensities to injure others, such as striking, scratching, &c.; (4) tendencies to destroy clothing and other articles; (5) habits of restlessness; (6) ability of the children to feed themselves; (7) ability to dress themselves; and (8) ability to do useful work. The present condition of all the children in regard to these points was ascertained, and also their condition at the time they were admitted into the institution.

It is proper to explain that in classifying the children according to the state of their bodily health, the words *bad*, *feeble*, and *good* which are used, are to be understood in their usual meaning. The precise amount of ill-health regarded as bad, or feeble, was necessarily fixed somewhat arbitrarily, but care was taken always to apply the same measure in determining the class in which a child should be placed, whether the state on admission, or the present state, was under consideration. A similar principle has guided other branches of the enquiry.

Bodily Health.—It was found that on admission 13 were in bad health, 39 were in feeble health, and 60 were in good health. At present none are in bad health, only 10 are in feeble health, and the remainder, 102, are in good health. As none of the 112 children examined have deteriorated, there are therefore 42 who have been brought into a good state of health by the treatment they have received. It is useful to note these facts, not only because the preservation and improvement of the bodily health is important in itself, but also because it is an essential part of all well directed efforts to develop the bodily and mental powers such as it is the special function of this institution to make.

Wet and Dirty Habits.—It was found that 55 of the children were, on admission, of both wet and dirty habits, 6 were of wet habits, and 51 were cleanly. At present only 15 are wet and dirty, 6 are wet, and 91 are cleanly. As none have deteriorated, the figures show that 40 have been cured of these habits. It is obvious that the correction of this defect is important both for the comfort of the children themselves, and for the comfort of those with whom they are associated. It is proper to recognise also that it can only be effected by the improvement of the bodily condition of the children, combined with watchful attention on the part of those in charge.

Propensity to Strike or otherwise Injure others.—Eighteen children were, on admission, given to striking, scratching, biting, or similar acts. Of these, 15 have been cured.

Destructive Propensities.—Twenty-six had, on admission, habits of destroying clothing and other articles. Of these, 16 have been cured.

Restlessness.—Forty-nine children were, on admission, restless to the extent of being unable to remain in one place, or to occupy themselves with one thing for such a length of time as is necessary for orderly conduct. Of these, 39 have been cured.

Ability to Feed Themselves.—Twenty-six of the children were, on admission, quite unable to feed themselves, 49 were only partially able, and 37 were quite able to do so. There are now only 6 quite unable, 6 partially able, and 100 quite able to do so. Thus, 63 out of 75 who were unable on admission to feed themselves without assistance have been trained to do so.

Ability to Dress Themselves.—Fifty-three children were, on admission, quite unable to dress themselves, 53 were only partially able, and only 6 were quite able. There are still 16 quite unable, 28 are partially able, and 68 are quite able—62, out of 106 who were unable, being now able to dress themselves without assistance.

Ability to do Useful Work.—Seventy-six children were, on admission, quite unable to do any kind of useful work, 30 were only partially able, and 6 were quite able. There are still 24 quite unable, 28 are partially able, and 60 are quite able. Fifty-four have thus been trained to do some kind of useful work who were on admission unable to do it. The following statement shows the kinds of work on which the children were engaged at this date, with the numbers employed at each :—

	Boys.	Girls.
In household work,	14	13
In garden work,	12	—
Assisting in the store,	1	—
As messengers,	4	—
As tailors,	7	—
As sewing maids,	—	4
In the kitchen,	—	2
In the laundry,	—	4
At needle work,	—	13
At knitting,	—	13

The foregoing statement shows only a part of what is done by the institution in the training of the pupils. The ordinary school work, that is, the instruction in reading, writing, counting, singing, &c. has not been referred to. This forms a considerable part of the training, and it is to be understood that it is regarded as beneficial in its effect, even on those pupils who may never reach a stage of efficiency which will make their acquirements practically useful. It will be observed that the points which were inquired into refer chiefly to the kind of training which lifts the children out of a condition which made them helpless, and frequently obnoxious members of a household, and brings them into a condition, making them helpful, or at least inoffensive. To bring about such a change as this must always be regarded as one of the most important aims of the institution, and it is very gratifying to find the enquiry yielding results which reflect so much credit on the management.

The measure of success which has been achieved will not, it is hoped, be attended with any relaxation of the efforts of the Directors to increase the usefulness of the institution. Their attention should be earnestly directed to the deficiencies, some of which have been pressed upon their notice in previous entries. The chief of these is the want of a spacious covered play-ground or amusement hall. This, for the reasons already given in these entries, ought to be provided without delay. The substitution of suitable furniture in the dining-hall for that now in use is also urgently needed. The floor of the verandah between the main building and the dining-hall should be laid with granolithic or some similar kind of pavement. The flooring of some of the day-rooms and of the boys' corridor requires renewal; and pitch pine should be used for the new floors. A supply of small easy chairs is also much required for the use of the feeble children in most of the day-rooms. With the funds at their disposal, all of these recommendations can be given effect to; and the institution must be regarded as labouring under important defects until this is done.

The supply of water is still deficient, but it is understood that this deficiency will be remedied when the works in connection with the new Falkirk and Larbert Water District are completed.

The books and registers of the institution were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 6th July 1889.

There are 130 boys and 69 girls at present in the institution. Of these, 18 boys and 12 girls are private pupils, 59 boys and 36 girls are elected pupils, and 53 boys and 21 girls are paupers.

Since last visit 20 boys and 17 girls have been admitted, 7 boys and 8 girls have been discharged, and 2 boys and 2 girls have died.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Institutions for Imbeciles.
Larbert Institution.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Larbert Institution.

The institution is licensed to receive 180 pupils, but there are 199 in it, and within the next week or two the number of pupils resident is expected to reach 205. Already the institution is overcrowded, and there is now no proper relation between the day-room, dining-room and school-room space, and the dormitory space. During the visit, 143 children dined in the hall, which is not capable of accommodating with comfort more than 120. It is clear, therefore, that the time has arrived when it must be determined whether the number of children in the institution should be reduced or the institution itself be enlarged. In the interests of the educable imbeciles of Scotland broadly, the institution being national, the latter course seems to be that which is desirable. Fortunately, what is desirable can be done, (1) because the Directors are in actual possession of large funds, and (2) because the annual profits are now considerable. These profits will almost, to a certainty, be larger in the future than they have been (1) because the number of pupils at remunerative rates of board is increasing, the recent growth of the population consisting largely of paying pupils, and (2) because the outlay in putting the furnishings and decorations of the existing buildings into good order will be less, most of that work being now done. If the institution is to be enlarged the best way of doing it ought to receive very careful consideration. The size of the dining-hall must necessarily be increased, and it is a question whether the present school-rooms should not be used as living rooms, and new school-rooms with a large covered play-ground erected apart from the main buildings. If possible, some addition should be made to the land attached to the institution.

Number 3 school-room, and the room adjoining, urgently require reflooring. The general waxing of the floors constitutes a great improvement. It cannot fail to tell favourably on the health of the children.

It is recorded with great satisfaction that there is every prospect of the supply of water being soon greatly increased.

The institution was never found in a more satisfactory state.

The registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. GENERAL PRISON.

PERTH, 10th January 1889.

General Prison, Perth.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

Sir,—I visited the Lunatic Department of the General Prison here to-day. The inmates are 44 men and 12 women.

Since last visit 5 men and 1 woman have been admitted, and 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged. There has been no death. The woman who was admitted had been charged with attempt to murder; but the charge was withdrawn, and she was transferred to the Fife and Kinross Asylum as a pauper lunatic. One of the men who was discharged had become sane, and was transferred to the penal department of the prison. The other was G. M. who was conditionally liberated, and placed under the charge of his father.

The Department continues to be managed with great success by Dr Macnaughtan. The wards were in excellent order. The extent to which the inmates are made to engage in useful work still continues to deserve commendation, and the ability with which they are managed is shown by its never having been found necessary to resort to the use of mechanical restraint for their control.

Important improvements have been made in the female section of the Department. The single rooms have been removed from the ground floor on the south side, and the space thus gained has been added to the day-room. This apartment will now form an excellent spacious day-room. A row of single rooms has been constructed on the upper floor as substitutes for those which have been abolished. The new arrangement is a decided improvement. The whole section is now heated by hot water pipes on Keith's system, and it is seen with approval that the stoking of the furnace and the management of the apparatus are in the hands of the female warders who find no difficulty in

attending to it. This is a great administrative advantage, as it avoids the divided responsibility which is involved in having the heating apparatus under the management of a person having no knowledge of the requirements of the section, and no responsibility as to its general management. The length of piping in the apparatus thus managed by women is about 500 feet.

M. B. who was once liberated conditionally, but replaced in the wards, is about to be liberated conditionally again.

The case of F. D., confined for indecent assault, is under consideration at present, with a view to his conditional liberation. He is an imbecile, and has conducted himself well in the Department for three years and a half. He has been orderly, useful, and obedient, and would probably be well conducted and harmless if placed under supervision in an ordinary well regulated household. He has shown no vicious propensities while in the wards.

PERTH, 24th July 1889.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

Sir,—I have to report that I visited the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth to day, and found in it 45 men and 11 women.

Since the Department was last visited by a Commissioner in Lunacy, 5 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 4 men and 1 woman have been discharged and 1 woman has died.

The establishment was found in excellent order, and the treatment or management of the inmates continues to be very satisfactory.

J. O., who was recently admitted, is well known to the Board, and I think it would be useful if the information possessed by the Board were communicated to the Prison Commissioners.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
General Prison, Perth.

Appendix C

APPENDIX C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS
IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

REPORT BY DR SIBBALD.

Report by Dr
Sibbald.

I have to report that during the past year I visited the patients in private dwellings resident in the county of Midlothian. The following statement shows the number of each class of patients visited:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS—

	M.	F.	T.			
<i>Under Curatory—</i>						
Resident with strangers,	5	10	15			
Resident with relatives,	2	2	4			
<i>Not under Curatory—</i>						
Resident with strangers,	4	13	17			
Total private patients,	—	—	—	11	25	36

PAUPER PATIENTS—

Resident with strangers,	13	41	54			
Resident with relatives,	24	38	62			
Total pauper patients,	—	—	—	37	79	116
Total private and pauper,				48	104	152

The following statement shows the number of each class, according as they were provided for either as single patients or in specially licensed houses:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS—	M.	F.	T.
Single patients,	8	12	20
In specially licensed houses,	3	13	16
PAUPER PATIENTS—			
Single patients,	30	52	82
In specially licensed houses,	7	27	34
Total,	48	104	152

It has happily become a commonplace in these annual reports to say that the events of the year continue to afford evidence that the system under which patients are now provided for in private dwellings and subjected to official supervision is well adapted to promote the interests of the insane. The condition of the patients visited in the county of Midlothian during the year 1889 fully justifies the repetition of the statement. A separate report upon the condition of each patient was, as usual, transmitted to the Board immediately after the patient was visited. In no case did the condition of the patient call for any important interference. In a few cases recommendations were made with a view to effect improvements, and in all cases these recommendations were complied with.

There is again a slight decrease in the number of pauper patients in specially licensed houses. This as has been said before appears to be due to a growing preference among the authorities of the urban parishes for some of the rural parts of the county of Fife as places for the boarding out of their pauper lunatics. Most of the patients provided for in private dwellings by the parishes of the City of Edinburgh and St Cuthberts are now located in that county.

Private Patients.—During the year 2 male and 3 female patients have been placed on the register of private patients; 1 female patient has been removed to another county; 1 female patient has recovered; 2 female patients have ceased to be under visitation by being taken home by their relatives; 1 female patient has been transferred to an asylum, and 3 female patients have died.

Pauper Patients.—The changes that have taken place among the pauper patients are shown in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	T.
Placed upon the Register in 1889,	6	4	10
Transferred from other counties,	—	2	2
Transferred from asylums,	2	11	13
Total additions to the numbers in } Midlothian,	8	17	25
Transferred to other counties,	1	1	2
Transferred to asylums,	5	3	8
Removed from Poor Roll,	1	1	2
Died,	2	6	8
Total Removals,	9	11	20

Appendix C.
Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.
Report by Dr
Sibbald.

Appendix C.

REPORT BY DR FRASER.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

Report by Dr
Fraser.

In accordance with the instructions of the Board, I beg to submit a general Report on the condition of the insane, in private dwellings in the districts, under my supervision. As will be seen from the sub-joined tabular statement my district includes 22 counties, containing 462 parishes, of which 284 were visited. Every pauper lunatic within my area of visitation was visited and reported on.

In the following general Report I deal :—(1st) with the condition of the various classes of private patients ; (2nd) with the condition of and the changes among the pauper lunatics ; and (3rd) with the action of the St Cuthbert's parochial authorities in regard to boarding out during recent years.

TABLE showing the Number of Patients visited and reported on in 1889.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Parishes Visited.	Pauper Patients.									Number of Patients Visited.	Number of Visits Paid.
		Private and Curatory Patients.			Single Patients.							
					In Specially Licensed Houses.							
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
1. Ayr,	31	5	2	7	29	37	66	21	46	67	140	196
2. Banff,	14	2	1	3	16	26	42	.	7	7	52	56
3. Berwick,	12	4	.	4	7	22	29	.	2	2	35	38
4. Caithness,	9	1	.	1	31	38	69	2	3	5	75	78
5. Clackmannan,	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	.	1	1	9	9
6. Dumbarton,	9	2	6	8	3	8	11	.	.	.	19	19
7. Elgin,	14	4	4	8	13	19	32	6	11	17	57	59
8. Forfar,	25	2	2	4	33	40	73	2	18	20	97	97
9. Haddington,	12	5	6	11	10	11	21	4	7	11	43	46
10. Inverness,	16	.	3	3	34	65	99	8	14	22	124	137
11. Kirkcudbright,	13	1	3	4	7	13	20	1	2	3	27	27
12. Lanark,	23	8	5	13	46	69	115	26	40	66	194	266
13. Nairn,	4	.	.	.	3	5	8	.	.	.	8	8
14. Orkney,	16	.	.	.	13	20	33	1	.	1	34	34
15. Peebles,	3	1	3	4	.	2	2	.	.	.	6	6
16. Renfrew,	12	3	5	8	4	20	24	.	3	3	35	35
17. Roxburgh,	11	2	7	9	9	10	19	1	.	1	29	29
18. Selkirk,	3	.	1	1	.	7	7	.	.	.	8	8
19. Shetland,	14	.	.	.	25	28	53	2	1	3	56	57
20. Stirling,	15	1	2	3	15	15	30	45	80	125	158	290
21. Sutherland,	11	.	.	.	14	21	35	.	.	.	35	36
22. Wigtown,	13	.	.	.	23	20	43	.	1	1	44	44
Totals,	284	42	53	95	326	499	835	119	236	355	1285	1575

PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Appendix C.

The number of non-pauper patients whom I visited during the year is 83, and an analysis of them shows that they are comprised in two divisions, viz. :
 —(1st) Registered Patients ; and (2nd) Non-Registered Patients :—

I. Registered Patients :—

1. Certified Private Patients (not under Curatory), 27
2. Certified Private Patients (under Curatory), 27

II. Non-Registered Patients :—

1. Non-Certified Private Patients (under Curatory), 28

Besides these, I have visited and reported upon 13 persons whose position and mental condition seemed to call for investigation.

Speaking generally as to private patients, I have to report that their care and condition are satisfactory. I have no hesitation in stating that they have a greater degree of happiness living in private families than they could have in any asylum. Their guardians are of the same social position as themselves, and they enjoy the privileges of family life, and are contented. The accommodation they have, and the treatment they receive, are in accordance with the rates of board paid. In several instances, indeed, the accommodation they have is greatly superior to what could be reasonably expected for the rate paid. One gentleman for example pays only £40 a year for a comfortable sitting-room and a bedroom and his board.

PAUPER LUNATICS.

1. *General Condition.*

I have to report that, as a whole, the condition of the pauper insane in private dwellings is one which gives satisfaction, and it is one which has many gratifying and instructive features. I have seen no reason during the past year to depart from the opinion, which I have in former reports expressed, as to the advantages which care in private dwellings affords to the harmless and easily managed insane. I continue to be of the opinion that this class of the insane is better provided for in private dwellings than in Institutions. My experience also shows that family life is an after-treatment of an excellent character in cases of chronic dementia, and other forms of acquired insanity. There is nothing more likely to be beneficial to a large number of persons of disordered or weakened mind after a long period of detention in an asylum than a change of surroundings and mode of life, and this is obtained when patients are transferred from asylums to care in private dwellings. Domestic care is, according to my observation, both educative and stimulating ; it is educative in the best sense of the word, and it rarely fails to incite to action and industry. The interests of family life in a cottage are factors, which are found to have a powerful effect in improving both the mental and bodily condition of the insane who are transferred from care in asylums to private care. The contentment and happiness which prevail among the boarded-out are very gratifying, and they contrast very strongly with the complaints and appeals for discharge which are so common among the inmates of asylums. I had the opportunity during the year of accompanying the Visiting Commissioner to several asylums immediately after a long round of visitation among the insane in private dwellings, and the contrast I have referred to was brought home to me with great force.

Though the foregoing remarks apply to the condition of the patients visited by me as a whole, yet there are some whose condition admits of much improvement. But the existence of some unsatisfactory cases is what must always be looked for. We cannot expect that this mode of providing for the insane will be always or in every case quite satisfactory any more than we can look for satisfactoriness invariably in the management and condition of asylums. It is the work of the Board to make the condition both of the inmates of asylums and the inmates of private dwellings as satisfactory as possible, and I think I may say that the success attending this work has been as great in regard to the last as in regard to the first.

Reports on
 Patients in
 Private
 Dwellings.
 Report by Dr
 Fraser.

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.Report by Dr
Fraser.

2. General Statistics.

During the past year I have visited 1190 pauper lunatics in private dwellings. Of these, 835 were provided for singly, and 353 were in specially licensed houses. After having completed the visitation of the counties in my district, I revisited, during the latter part of the year, the pauper lunatics forming the aggregations of the boarded-out insane in the counties of Ayr, Lanark, and Stirling. The number revisited was 276.

The changes which have taken place among the pauper lunatics in my district during the year are as follows:—

- (1) There is an increase of 41 in the total number of pauper lunatics.
- (2) There is a decrease of 1 in the number of pauper lunatics who are provided for singly.
- (3) There is an increase of 42 in the number of pauper lunatics who are provided for in specially licensed houses.

There are two modes of providing for the insane, in private dwellings,—1st, singly, and 2nd, in specially licensed houses. The following statement shows the number provided for in each of these ways during the last five years in my district:—

Year.	Singly.	In Special Licensed Houses.	Total.
1885	786	210	996
1886	827	264	1091
1887	803	294	1097
1888	836	313	1149
1889	835	355	1190

It will be seen that the increase during the last five years among those provided for singly is 49, and among those in specially licensed houses is 145.

The great increase in the number provided for in specially licensed houses constitutes a feature in the development of the private dwelling system. It was early found that a guardian was often anxious to have more than one patient, and it appeared desirable to acquiesce in this wish. The statute of 1862 gave the Board power to grant special licenses, free of cost, to occupiers of houses for the reception of lunatics, not exceeding four in number. These specially licensed houses are not in any way asylums, they are merely private dwellings authorised to receive more than one, and not more than four patients. The inmates of these houses are legally regarded as being in private dwellings, and not in asylums. During the eight years following the passing of the Amendment Act of 1862, only 96 special licenses were granted. But the number granted during the last five years—from 1885 to 1889—is 357. There have been 770 special licenses granted since 1862, and of these there are at the present time 460 in use. There have been 310 of the 770 special licenses cancelled from one cause or another. On the 31st December 1889 the 460 specially licensed houses contained 925 patients.

The following table shows the number of pauper patients who were not resident as patients in my district when it was visited by me in 1888. They correspond to the admissions into an asylum. It will be observed that they mainly consist of two classes,—1st, those who have been removed from asylums and placed in private dwellings; and 2nd, those who were intimated as single patients without having been inmates of an asylum.

In regard to the first class, it is satisfactory to note that there is an increase of 5 over the number of last year, which shows that private dwellings are being steadily used as a provision for the harmless and easily managed insane. A glance at this table further shows that 17 out of the 22 counties in my district have contributed their quota to the total number of those patients who have been removed from asylums to private dwellings.

Ayrshire and the parishes around Lanark are convenient to Glasgow; and Stirlingshire is within easy reach of both Glasgow and Edinburgh. Consequently the cottage homes in these districts have been utilised as a provision for the pauper lunatics chargeable to the parishes of these cities. Now that the cottagers in these districts have come to know that there is a class of the insane who are harmless, easily managed and useful, the demand for such patients has become greater than the supply, and among my recent experi-

ences are frequent complaints by these cottagers of their failure to obtain Appendix C. patients.

There is a decrease in the number boarded out in Forfarshire, which is due to the Dundee parochial officials sending their lunatics to certain parishes in Fifeshire, which is perhaps, in some respects, undesirable.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

Report by Dr
Fraser.

ADMISSIONS.

TABLE showing the Admissions in each County during the Year.

County.	Placed under Private Care, on being Discharged from Asylums as Unrecovered.	Placed under Private Care, without having been Inmates of an Asylum.	Transfers from Dr Lawson's District.	Total.
1. Ayr, . . .	19	5	...	24
2. Banff, . . .	7	1	...	8
3. Berwick, . . .	1	2	...	3
4. Caithness, . . .	...	7	...	7
5. Clackmannan, . . .	1	...	...	1
6. Dumbarton, . . .	1	...	...	1
7. Elgin, . . .	2	6	...	8
8. Forfar, . . .	10	1	...	11
9. Haddington, . . .	1	...	1	2
10. Inverness, . . .	7	12	...	19
11. Kirkcudbright, . . .	3	...	...	3
12. Lanark, . . .	17	6	...	23
13. Nairn, . . .	2	...	...	2
14. Orkney, . . .	...	2	...	2
15. Peebles, . . .	...	...	...	...
16. Renfrew, . . .	2	1	...	3
17. Roxburgh, . . .	2	1	1	4
18. Selkirk, . . .	...	2	...	2
19. Shetland, . . .	...	8	...	8
20. Stirling, . . .	31	1	2	34
21. Sutherland, . . .	2	3	...	5
22. Wigtown, . . .	2	4	...	6
Totals, . . .	110	62	4	176

Banffshire contained, for the first time in five years, patients who had been recently removed from the District Asylum; they were 7 in number, and they have all been satisfactorily provided for, and were found doing well. A further extension of the private dwelling system might, I think, be made in this county, with advantage to the patients, to the ratepayers, and to the asylum.

There were only three new cases in the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, and the smallness of the number added to the list of single patients each year has always been a characteristic of these counties. There have been 7 discharges of unrecovered lunatics from the District Asylum in 1889, who were chargeable to the parishes of these counties, and yet only one of them has become a registered single patient. The explanation appears to be that the peasantry in the country districts and the inhabitants of the towns in these counties, are, as a general rule, in comfortable circumstances, and consequently when their insane kinsfolk become fit for domestic care they are taken to their own homes, and being maintained without parochial aid they cease to be under the jurisdiction of the Board.

Nothing was done during the year as to the removal from the Montrose Asylum of the harmless and quiet insane chargeable to the parishes of Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland, and there was only 1 removal in 1888. The distance between Montrose Asylum and these counties is great, and the expense of transferring patients from the asylum to their parishes is considerable. These are serious obstacles to the adoption of the private dwelling system, in regard to the inmates of this asylum belonging to these counties.

Of the intimations of pauper lunatics who have never been inmates of

Appendix C.
Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.
Report by Dr
Fraser.

asylums, the largeness of their number during recent years, in comparison with the number in former years, deserves notice. The number for the last year is exactly double of what it was in the years from 1870 to 1874. There was formerly great hesitation on the part of Inspectors of Poor in bringing pauper imbeciles and idiots under the jurisdiction of the Board, from the fear that the requirements of the Board in regard to their care would entail additional expense in their maintenance. But at the present time Parochial Boards and Inspectors of Poor know that 50 per cent. of the expenditure on such lunatics and imbeciles, when it does not exceed 8s. a week, will be returned from the grant in aid, and consequently there is a greater readiness in placing pauper imbeciles, idiots, and persons in senile decay on the Register of the Board. There is not the least doubt that this effect of the grant has been of immense benefit to this class of paupers, as the result has been a great improvement in their care and treatment.

DISCHARGES.

The discharges from all causes which have taken place during the past year within my district were 131, and are classified as follows:—

Recoveries,	16
Removals from Poor-roll,	16
Removals to asylums,	44
Deaths,	55
Total,	131

1. Recoveries.

Of the 16 recoveries among the insane paupers in my district during the year, 5 occurred in the cases of patients who had been sent out on probation and who at the expiry of the probationary period were certified recovered.

Of the other 11 recoveries, 2 were of patients who had never been in asylums. The Board, on my recommendation, called for a nurse to be engaged in one of the cases, and the result was that the patient made a good recovery, and the necessity for removal to an asylum was obviated. In the other case, the relatives efficiently nursed and attended to the patient, and in the course of a few months her recovery was complete. In the 9 remaining cases I am firmly of the opinion that the amenities of domestic life, the individuality which it engenders, and the industry which it incites have mainly contributed to that restoration of intelligence and of mental activity which have justified their being certified as recovered.

2. Removal from Poor-Roll.

The removals from the poor-roll during the year were 16, and an analysis of the causes which have led to the withdrawal of relief shows that in 10 cases the relatives had become able to support the patients, the mental improvement in 5 of the patients contributing largely to this result. In one case the removal from the poor-roll was due to the patient going away from his guardian in quest of work, and having, it is believed, become self-supporting. Under these circumstances his name fell to be removed from the Register of the Board. This patient had been working with his guardian and earning from 3s. 6d. to 5s. a week. In one case the patient was certified to be only of weak mind and not lunatic, and was sent to the ordinary wards of the poorhouse. In one case the reason of the removal from the poor-roll is not given, but this case will be enquired into when the parish in which the lunatic resides is next visited. In 3 cases the causes of the removal from the poor-roll were serious and important. These patients were idiots living with their parents in urban localities who were found so badly cared for and in such unsatisfactory surroundings that the Board withdrew their sanction to their provision, and ordered that they should be transferred to other guardians. The parents refused to give up their children, though there was no reason to doubt that they would be better cared for in the country, and so the Parochial Boards had, in view of the Board's withdrawal of sanction, no other alternative but to withhold relief. As it could not be affirmed in the terms of the fourteenth section of the Act of 1866 that these patients were compulsorily confined to the house, or subjected to

restraint or coercion, or harshly or cruelly treated, the Board could not take action under the section and apply for the interference of the sheriff. These cases received the fullest consideration, and the patients were specially visited by Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Sibbald, and myself, in company with the parochial officials. It will be evident that when lunatics and idiots are found among the disreputable section of the community living with those who have the rights and powers of parents, the legal difficulties in interfering on their behalf are great. The cases referred to will, however, not be lost sight of, and when interference becomes legally possible, the patients will be transferred to satisfactory guardianship.

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.Report by Dr
Fraser.

3. Removals to Asylums.

There have been 44 removals to institutions among the pauper lunatics in my district during the year. This number must be regarded as remarkably small, the percentage calculated on the 1190 pauper lunatics visited being only 3·5. In most of these cases the removals were resorted to on account of exacerbations of the mental disorder of the patients. Some, however, were due to the patients having been found after removal from asylums to be unsuitable for treatment in private dwellings. It is gratifying that so few errors in judgment are made in the practical working of the system, and how large is the number of the insane in private dwellings in which interference in the way of removal to establishments is uncalled for.

I find, on investigation, that out of these 44 cases, 28 pauper patients had either been found mentally unfit for private dwellings or had become so. Of these, 5 were among those who were visited for the first time, and as I considered they were patients who either might be benefited by asylum treatment or were unsafe to be at liberty, I recommended the Board to order their removal to asylums. Twenty-three removals were among patients who had been for various periods in private dwellings, and who had, on account of the recurrence of more or less acute symptoms, become unfit for domestic care. Many of these attacks are intelligently treated without resorting to asylum care, but whenever the interests of the patients or of the community among which they live require that these patients should be removed to asylums, there is no hesitation among the parochial officials in resorting to this step, or on my part in recommending it. Of these 23 patients, 21 had previously been inmates of asylums and 2 had not.

Three patients had to be returned to asylums on account of habits of wandering which unfitted them to be at liberty.

Ten patients required an amount of care and nursing which their guardians were unable to give them, and so there was no alternative but to order their removal to asylums. The infirmities of old age, persistent uncleanly habits, and bodily diseases were in these cases among the causes which necessitated resorting to institutional care. There is a considerable number of patients, however, whose residence in private dwellings is sanctioned by the Board who are infirm from old age, of dirty habits, or helpless from disease, yet who are admirably cared for and intelligently nursed, but, this sanction is only given in cases where the guardians are capable and willing to attend upon such patients.

4. Deaths.

The number of deaths among the 1190 pauper lunatics during the year was 55—20 males and 35 females. The mortality calculated on the average number resident in my district for two years is 4·5.

It is interesting to note that consumption is attributed as a cause of death in only 3 cases. This gives a percentage of 5·5 of the deaths among the pauper insane in private dwellings throughout the 22 counties dealt with in this report. Whereas, among patients in Royal and District Asylums, the percentage of deaths from consumption is 11·5.

Two deaths call for comment as they are entered as being due to accident. One was that of an old woman of 66, who, in a fit of vertigo, fell off her chair and fractured the neck of the left thigh bone. She was removed to the local infirmary, but having been for many years in a very weak state of health, she never rallied, and she died in four days. She had always been found excellently cared for by her daughter. The second death was in the case of a woman, aged 60, boarded with a stranger, and who had been removed from an asylum

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.
Report by Dr
Fraser.

about two years ago. She was the subject of right hemiplegia and aphasia, and also of severe syncopal attacks. In one of these attacks she fell into the fire and received severe burns on the face and neck, from the effects of which she died. I made a full enquiry into the accident, and found that the patient at the time of the accident was in her own room, which she preferred to the kitchen which it adjoined. The door of the room was open, and the guardian was in the kitchen at the time of the accident, yet, as the syncope was sudden and complete, there was no indication as to what had occurred until the smell of burning was perceived. As a result of my investigation I came to the conclusion that I could not attach any blame to the guardian.

The causes of death are classified in the following statement. The parochial medical officers certify as to the cause of death in each case.

Causes of Death.

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—

(1) Apoplexy and Paralysis,	4
(2) Epilepsy and Convulsions,	8
(3) Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion,	1
(4) Organic Diseases of Brain, Tumours, &c.,	3
	— 16

2. Thoracic Affections :—

(1) Consumption,	3
(2) Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, &c.,	7
(3) Diseases of Heart,	8
	— 18

3. Abdominal Affections :—

(1) Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, &c.,	5
(2) Diseases of Liver, Kidney, &c.,	2
(3) Diarrhoea and Dysentery,	1
	— 8

4. Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.,	2
5. Accidents,	2
6. General Debility and Old Age,	9
	— 13

Total, 55

CASUALTIES AND ESCAPES.

I have referred, while dealing with the deaths, to the occurrence of two accidents, one a fracture of the thigh bone, and the other a case of burning. The patients were in poor bodily health, and both cases ended fatally.

I have to report an attempt at suicide, and the case is interesting from the fact that the medical officer who attended the patient for six weeks after her attempt granted a certificate of recovery from insanity, as she had, in his opinion, shown no mental aberration while under his treatment. The case was one of melancholia in an old woman of 73 who had been in an asylum for four months before being transferred to a private dwelling. She was admirably provided for under the guardianship of a respectable and intelligent couple. She did well for eighteen months, and I looked forward to her making a good recovery. But one morning she suddenly wounded herself in the throat with a pair of scissors, and serious hemorrhage followed. She was removed to the local infirmary, and, as stated above, she was certified sane by the medical officer of the hospital, and was therefore removed from the register of the Board.

There have unfortunately been during the year two cases among pauper lunatics of alleged indecent practices, and one of indecent assault. The first was that of an old man of 75 under the care of his wife and grown-up family, and almost a cripple from rheumatism. He was reported by the police to the Inspector of Poor as being suspected of indecently interfering with little girls. The Inspector of Poor informed the Board of the report, and instructions were at once sent by telegram to remove the patient immediately to the District Asylum. The second case was that of an imbecile young man, aged 27, of whom it was alleged that he had indecently interfered with certain boys. The question of the truth or untruth of the allegation was left undetermined, as

his imbecility was made a plea in bar of trial and no evidence was led. From Appendix C. my knowledge of this imbecile, who was a facile and good-natured young man, it appears to me that it is probable he was more of a victim than a transgressor. In fact the sheriff before whom he was brought regarded him as a 'harmless, good-natured creature' who may have been 'the ready instrument 'of the vices of others.' There was thus more than a doubt as to his having really committed any offence. The third case was a more serious one. The youth who was concerned in it was an imbecile lad of nineteen, whose imbecility was not strongly pronounced, and he appears to have been held by the sheriff to be sane enough to be responsible for his acts. He was tried for an indecent assault on a girl, and was sentenced to sixty days imprisonment. At the expiry of his sentence he was taken by the Inspector of Poor to the District Asylum. Such occurrences are unfortunate, and greatly to be regretted, but it is probable that they cannot be prevented altogether by any form of supervision. They occasionally happen even among the inmates of asylums who are under strict surveillance.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.
Report by Dr
Fraser.

There have been 18 escapes. In 8 of the cases the patients were replaced in asylums as being unsuitable for private dwellings. In 5 of the 8 the tendency to wander was only one of several evidences of unsuitability, but in 3 it was the sole ground for their being replaced in asylums. Otherwise they were doing well.

ST CUTHBERT'S PARISH.

A Successful Effort to utilise Private Dwellings as a Provision for the Pauper Insane, and its Results.

It appears to me that it will be useful if I give an account of what has been done by St Cuthbert's parish in providing for its incurable and harmless lunatics in private dwellings during the last five years. I believe that what has been done by the parochial authorities of this and a few other parishes in this matter can be accomplished by every urban parish in the kingdom; and, if similar results were to follow, as assuredly they would, the advantages to the patients and to the ratepayers, and the relief to asylums, would be very great.

Up to the year 1883, from various causes, little had practically been done in utilising private dwellings as a provision for the pauper insane chargeable to St Cuthbert's. In 1884 Mr Ferrier was appointed Inspector of Poor of the parish, and it is mainly to the influence and ability of this official that I attribute the great success which has attended the boarding out of the lunatics of the parish. He had previously been Inspector of Poor for New Monkland for 12 years, during which time he had succeeded in boarding out 40 per cent. of the lunatics chargeable to that parish. Soon after his appointment to St Cuthbert's, the rate of board for pauper lunatics in Morningside Asylum was raised to £33, 10s., and continued for a time at that rate. It is probable that the managers of the parish were not uninfluenced by this rise in the asylum rate, and they had also to take into consideration the increase in the number of lunatics chargeable to the parish which was making itself felt at the time with considerable force. But it was mainly the correct views of Mr Ferrier as to the modes of providing for incurable and harmless pauper lunatics which induced the managers to adopt in a large and enlightened way the system of providing for their pauper lunatics in private dwellings.

It is proper to state that Dr Clouston, of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, offered every facility for the removal to private dwellings of suitable patients chargeable to this parish. His hearty co-operation and judicious selection of patients have largely contributed to the success which has attended this movement, both in regard to the City Parish and to St Cuthbert's. Without his co-operation the results would have been meagre and doubtful. Dr Clouston says, in reference to the boarding-out system, 'as they' (the patients) 'become 'quiet and chronic, I select them and send their names to the Inspector of Poor 'who finds suitable guardians. Some of those I select are sent back to the 'asylum, but no harm is done. Of late years, since it (the boarding-out system) 'was better understood, better organised, and better supervised, the results have 'been good on the whole, and very good in some cases. Money has been saved, 'the patients have been sufficiently well cared for, and in many cases made 'happier, and asylums have been relieved from over-crowding, prevented from

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

Report by
Fraser.

'growing unmanageable in size, and have been left more to their proper work of treating the curable and recent cases. The rich quiet insane have always been boarded out largely here and elsewhere. Why should not the poor have the same chance?'

Mr Ferrier set at once to work to find guardians in country districts, and in a report with which he has favoured me in regard to this movement he says that 'considerable difficulty was experienced at first in finding suitable guardians. The idea of having a lunatic in the house appeared to appal the decent country folk, but whenever I got one in a village to give a patient a trial, and others saw the quiet and peaceable nature of this patient, applications soon flowed in, and I have now more applicants for patients on my list than I have patients to supply.'

The results of Mr Ferrier's well-directed efforts are seen in the following statement showing the number of boarded out insane chargeable to St Cuthbert's on the 15th May of the seven years 1883-89, and at 14th December 1889 :—

1883	36
1884	51
1885	100
1886	107
1887	115
1888	134
1889	151
1889, 14th December,	175

It will be seen that there is an increase of 139 in the number of pauper insane of this parish who are provided for in private dwellings during the period from the 15th May 1883 to 14th December 1889 (or 486 per cent.).

The following statement shows the distribution of these boarded-out cases throughout the counties in which suitable homes and guardians have been found, to 14th December 1889 :—

Mid-Lothian,	46
Haddington,	13
Fife,	90
Stirling,	21
Perthshire,	3
Lanark,	1
Renfrew,	1

Total, 175

The bulk of those who are boarded out in Mid-Lothian consists of lunatics having relatives resident in St Cuthbert's parish who are suitable and willing to act as guardians, while the bulk of those in the other counties are boarded with strangers, the majority of whose houses are specially licensed to receive two or more patients.

The results of Mr Ferrier's experience in regard to the insane whom he has removed to private dwellings, I am glad to be able to give in his own words, because they afford an illustration of the way in which the boarding out of pauper lunatics is regarded by an able and experienced parochial official, who must necessarily see some of the aspects of the system in a different light from myself or other Lunacy officials. 'Generally speaking,' says Mr Ferrier, 'I have found the boarding-out system a benefit to the patients. The dejected look which the patients of this class acquire from the continued restraint and discipline of an asylum disappears, and in a short time they become happy and contented, they are glad and proud to make themselves useful, they almost seem to have a special mission in the herding of a cow, in taking care of a child, or perhaps in knitting a pair of stockings for any kind resident who may have taken an interest in them. I find that, mentally, the patients improve greatly by being allowed to mix with the world and take an interest in every day life. In proof of this I can state that of the 151 patients boarded out up to 15th May 1889, no less than 16 have been certified recovered, and their names have been removed from the list of the insane, while 3 others have so far improved as to be able to be taken care of by their friends, and removed from the poor roll. The bodily health and condition of the patients also improve.' Mr Ferrier also states, 'I have never had experience of any

'evils accruing either to the patients or to the guardians in the boarding-out system. In fact, the opposite is the case, as when suitably placed they become a mutual benefit. Of course, much care requires to be exercised in selecting suitable guardians, and in choosing suitable patients for boarding out. In a certain number of cases patients have, after a trial, been found to be unsuitable, and mischief might have occurred if they had been allowed to remain, but they were at once returned to the asylum. It is sometimes a difficulty also to get guardians and patients to suit each other. I have found patients who could not get on with one guardian get on with another, and changes are sometimes made with a view to compatibility.'

Appendix C.
Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.
Report by Dr
Fraser.

Besides the evident good which has been done to these patients by the adoption of the private dwelling system, there are two other important results which have been attained,—1st, the relief which has been afforded to Morningside Asylum, and 2nd, the great saving which has been effected in the cost of the maintenance of the pauper lunatics of the parish.

In regard to the relief to Morningside Asylum, there is every reason to believe that if this movement to private dwellings had not taken place additional asylum accommodation for pauper lunatics would by this time have become imperative. The number of lunatics chargeable to St. Cuthbert's at 14th May 1884 was 376, of whom 325 were in Morningside Asylum and 51 boarded out, and at 14th May 1889 the number chargeable was 469, of whom 302 were in Morningside Asylum, 16 in the Licensed Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouse, and 151 boarded out. These figures show a decrease of 23 in the asylum, notwithstanding an increase of 93 in the total number. Dr Sibbald says, in his report on Mid-Lothian for 1886, 'if the proportion provided for in 'private dwellings' (of lunatics chargeable to this parish) 'had remained what it was in 1881, asylum accommodation would have had to be found for nearly 100 more than is now required.'

In regard to the saving effected, Mr Ferrier says, 'when such benefits as have been previously enumerated are to be obtained for the patients under the private dwelling system, cost should not be taken into consideration. But when these can be obtained at a saving of £11 per head per annum, the parochial boards who do not take advantage of the private dwelling system under these circumstances are acting neither in the interests of the patients nor of the ratepayers. The cost per head in Morningside Asylum is at present £31 per annum, while that of the boarded-out patients for last year was only £19, 18s. 8d., and this rate is decreasing the more we send out, as the cost of management per head is thus less.'

The following figures are taken from a Table in the Annual Report of the Board of Managers of St Cuthbert's Parish, and they show that the total saving effected by the adoption of the private dwelling system during the last 4 years amounts to no less a sum than £6045, 0s. 6d. That this great saving should have been effected by the adoption of a better and more suitable provision for a certain class of pauper lunatics of this parish is a remarkable and instructive fact.

TABLE showing the Saving effected by Boarding out Pauper Lunatics chargeable to St Cuthbert's.

Year.	Number of Patients in Asylum on 14th May.	Annual Cost per Head in Asylum.	Number of Patients Boarded out on 14th May.	Annual Cost per Head of Boarded out Patients.	Saving Effected by Boarding out.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1886	300	33 10 0	107	21 9 10	1284 17 10
1887	300	33 10 0	115	20 6 6	1515 2 6
1888	289	32 10 0	134	20 15 1	1573 18 10
1889	302	31 0 0	151	19 18 8	1671 1 4
					6045 0 6

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.
Report by Dr
Fraser.

Sir Arthur Mitchell, in a Memorandum to the General Board of Lunacy on this subject says, 'the saving thus effected is more than merely justifiable. It is, indeed, wrong not to effect it, because effecting it means in practice the conferring of increased happiness and improved well-being on a large number of the pauper lunatics of the parish. The detention in an asylum of a person who does not need the loss of liberty and the more or less irksome restraints and discipline, which such detention necessarily involves, and who derives no benefit from residence in an asylum, can only be justified on the ground that his remaining there adds to the comfort or suits the convenience of other people. Perhaps there are cases in which this is a sufficient justification, and in which it is practically necessary that the comfort and interests of the unhealthy should, to some extent, give place to the comfort and interests of the healthy. But great care should be taken that there is no abuse of considerations of this nature, and that they should not be held to make continued detention necessary, without being brought from time to time under a formal and deliberate review. Experience has shown that sometimes they have been allowed to have undue weight, and that many pauper lunatics have been detained in asylums who could have been at large without risk of injury to the public, with increased happiness to themselves, and with advantage to the ratepayers.'

REPORT BY DR LAWSON.

I beg to submit to the Board the following report on my visitation of private and pauper lunatics in private dwellings during the past year.

TABLE I.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Parishes Visited.	Curatory and Private Patients.			PAUPER PATIENTS.									No of Patients Visited.	No. of Visits Paid.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.							
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.					
Aberdeen,	48	5	4	9	44	66	110	6	.	6	125	127			
Argyll,	27	2	6	8	37	62	99	25	5	30	137	145			
Bute,	4	6	3	9	17	15	32	5	7	12	53	53			
Dumfries,	17	.	.	.	15	15	30	4	2	6	36	37			
Fife—															
(a) Markinch and Kennoway,	2	.	1	1	9	5	14	53	107	160	175	312			
(b) Other Parishes,	30	3	3	6	14	20	34	42	106	148	188	218			
Kincairdine,	6	2	.	2	2	6	8	3	11	14	24	24			
Kinross,	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	7	7	9	9
Linlithgow,	6	.	.	.	6	9	15	.	.	.	15	15			
Perth—															
(a) Aberfoyle and Port of Menteith,	2	.	3	3	2	.	2	14	64	78	83	154			
(b) Other Parishes,	40	8	8	16	44	42	86	12	18	30	132	132			
Ross and Cromarty,	25	1	3	4	47	43	90	.	.	.	94	96			
Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides),	17	.	.	.	51	42	93	.	.	.	93	93			
	226	27	31	58	288	327	615	164	327	491	1164	1413			

This table shows that during the past year I have visited 58 private and curatory patients in private dwellings, and 1106 pauper patients, of whom 615 were single patients, and 491 in specially licensed houses. This makes a

total of 1164 patients visited by me in private dwellings in 1889, as compared with 1152 in 1888. There is a slight falling off in the number of single patients visited, and an increase of 28 in the number of patients in specially licensed houses.

Appendix C.
Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.
Report by Dr
Lawson.

PAUPER PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

A pauper lunatic is called a single patient when he or she is the only patient in the house of a guardian. Should the guardian obtain a special licence, so as to be able to keep 2, 3, or 4 patients, the single patient already provided for in his house becomes one of the occupants of a specially licensed house. It will thus be seen that in many cases the increase in the number of patients in specially licensed houses does not indicate that all the patients contributing to this increase have been for the first time, and during the past year, provided for in private dwellings. One patient may have been in each house before the special licence was obtained.

The visitation of pauper lunatics during the past year has not been productive of incidents that demand attention or of suggestions that prompt inquiry.

The system of boarding-out lunatics in private dwellings has, in Scotland, ceased to possess that novelty which favours originality in the representation of its features and the discussion of its relationships. It has reached the stage of maturity at which its successful working is best shown by its unobtrusiveness and by routine performance of its functions. It is approved of and practised by almost every populous parish in Scotland. It has become a part of the routine of duties performed by the Inspector of Poor and his staff. In parts of the country where it has been long in use the present generation have been familiar with it from their childhood. Many men of mature age have never known the house in which they were born to be without its complement of harmless patients forming part of the household; so that the system of dealing with pauper lunatics in private dwellings in Scotland is now in many places an institution associated with the earliest impressions of a very large number of the inhabitants.

GUARDIANS FOUND AMONGST A BETTER CLASS THAN FORMERLY.

During the past few years it has been noticeable that patients are admitted into better houses and amongst a better class of people than formerly.

Some of the patients who have been under the same guardians during the past 25 years or more are very happy and very kindly treated. They perhaps share the lives of their guardians more fully than any other class of patients; but as a rule they share a humble lot. These are the guardians whose mode of life has not changed since they began to keep patients, at a time when 4s. or 5s. a week was considered a sufficient allowance. Their houses and their manner of life would not be regarded as being up to the standard required at a time when the weekly payment is from the beginning 6s. 6d. or 7s. a week. Many of the older guardians have undoubtedly improved in social circumstances since they began to keep patients. In some instances this improvement is clearly traceable to their having had useful patients amongst them, and in all cases the patients have shared in this increase of comfort. In whatever manner it has been brought about it is beyond doubt that the insane in private dwellings are now more commonly provided for amongst people who are well off than used to be the case; that they are rarely intrusted to the indigent, and that, as a result of their association with a more prosperous class of society, they have undergone social elevation and are less exposed to the risks of privation to which paupers living in the homes of the indigent are necessarily liable.

Almost invariably also this amelioration has been obtained without placing patients in the households of people who could or would hold themselves aloof from insane boarders. The artisan, the small shopkeeper and the small farmer, all of whom live mainly in the most commonly used apartment of the house—the kitchen—prove themselves to be good guardians and tolerant of the presence of the insane in their own circle.

CORRESPONDING IMPROVEMENT IN THE STANDARD OF COMFORT IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS.

It is a very gratifying circumstance that this improvement in the housing of the insane in private dwellings is quite as marked in the outlying islands as in

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

Report by Dr
Lawson.

the mainland counties. The building of substantial houses is proceeding actively both in Skye and the Long Island; and the households in which the insane are situated share in the increase of comfort which results. As the insane in the Highlands and Islands participate much more directly in the adversity or prosperity of the community in which they live, than is the case with those in the lowlands, they will benefit largely by the improved dwellings and higher standard of living which accompany fixity of tenure.

SAVINGS FROM THE KEEPING OF PATIENTS DEVOTED TO PROVIDING BETTER
DWELLINGS.

In the island of Arran, where the building of better houses and 'steadings' at the cost of the tenants is proceeding actively, there is reason to believe that the profit derived from the keeping of patients has enabled their guardians to be amongst the first to build. This is very gratifying, more particularly as the patients in Arran, taking them as a whole, have always had that appearance of good health and condition, combined with cheerfulness, which form the best index of sufficient treatment. In Arran, when visited in the month of May 1889, there were 9 private and 46 pauper patients. The guardians are of a superior kind, being mostly small farmers who have in most cases been in their several holdings for long periods. The population is Celtic, but having been brought much into contact with English speaking people of all classes the inhabitants have acquired the industrious and thrifty habits of the Lowland Scot, without losing the more impressionable qualities in which the Celt excels. They consequently make admirable guardians. It is gratifying to think that many of them have been able to spend their savings in such a way as to add to the comfort of the patients by building excellent new houses in which an apartment is generally specially designed for the latter. There is good reason for thinking that the profit derived from the keeping of patients has yielded much of the money needed for these building operations. With many of the guardians it has been the custom not to cash cheques sent in payment of the board of patients, but merely to pay them into the bank, where the money has accumulated till a substantial sum has been reached. Meanwhile they themselves, as well as the patients, have been living comfortably on the produce of their own holdings, supplemented by groceries, butcher meat, &c. purchased with the money obtained for milk, eggs, poultry, and other produce, for which they get high prices.

DISCHARGES AND ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1889.

TABLE II.—*Pauper Patients discharged.*

	Died.		Recovered.		Removed from Roll.		Removed to Asylum.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	—	4	—	2	—	1	4	1	4	8
Argyll,	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	5
Bute,	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Dumfries,	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	4
Fife,	3	8	2	3	1	1	1	4	7	16
Kincardine,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Kinross,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linlithgow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perth,	2	7	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	9
Ross,	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	9	5
Western Isles,	—	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	4	3
	11	30	4	8	3	4	15	10	33	52

TABLE III.—*Pauper Patients admitted into Private Dwellings.*

COUNTY—	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen,	11	7	18
Argyll,	22	15	37
Bute,	1	3	4
Dumfries,	2	2	4
Fife,	30	30	60
Kincardine,	3	5	8
Kinross,	2	2	4
Linlithgow,	2	2	4
Perth,	14	19	33
Ross,	6	10	16
Western Isles,	9	8	17
	102	103	205
Deduct Discharges,	33	52	85
Increase in Private Dwellings	69	51	120

Appendix C.
Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.
Report by Dr
Lawson.

Causes of Death amongst Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—	
(1) Apoplexy and Paralysis,	4
(2) Epilepsy and Convulsions,	3
(3) Organic Brain Diseases,	3
	— 10
2. Thoracic Affections :—	
(1) Consumption,	3
(2) Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, &c.,	5
(3) Diseases of Heart,	6
	— 14
3. Abdominal Affections :—	
(1) Inflammation of Stomach, &c.,	3
(2) Diseases of Liver and Kidneys,	1
(3) Dysentery and Diarrhoea,	1
	— 5
4. Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.,	2
5. General Debility and Old Age,	8—10
	—
Total,	39 39

The average duration of the residence in private dwellings of pauper patients who died in 1889 was 11·5 years. The above list leaves one death unaccounted for. This is the death of W. J. H., a female patient who was placed in a Specially Licensed House in the parish of Largo, in May 1886. When I visited the house in October of that year I reported that she was demented and showed great loss of memory, was incoherent, and, though clean, tidy and biddable, was almost incapable of doing useful work. I also noted that she was a bad walker. In summing up her case I spoke of her as highly suitable for treatment in a private dwelling. Since then she has been four times visited by me, and on each occasion she was found to be doing well. Immediately after breakfast on 4th March 1889 she was missed, and her body was found next day in a field about 8 miles from her home. Every means had, without delay, been employed to find her. She was last seen alive about 9 P.M. on the day of her escape, and was asking the way to Edinburgh. She appears to have diverged into a road leading into a field, and, having become exhausted, had lain down and perished in the snow. Full inquiry was made into the case. The specially licensed house in which she resided is an exceptionally good one, and both in it and in the house next door there are several other patients and sane people who are observant of all that goes on. The guardian is a woman who has had much experience both as an attendant in an asylum and in her present position; and she devotes herself entirely to the care of her patients. When she found the patient was missing she got a conveyance and searched the country for her. The Assistant Inspector of the City Parish of Edinburgh, who investigated the matter on the spot, felt satisfied that 'everything was done by the guardian and neighbours as well as by the police to discover Mrs H., but she having gone off the main road, they failed in their search.' My own inquiries confirmed this statement.

Appendix C.

INCREASE OF PAUPER PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN FIFE AND OTHER COUNTIES.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.
Report by Dr
Lawson.

A perusal of Tables II. and III. relating to discharges and admissions will show that in the county of Fife there has again been a large increase in the number of patients in private dwellings. The increase, after deducting discharges from admissions, is one of 27 patients. Care has been taken not to allow patients to be sent to districts where the numbers have already reached a point which from public considerations should not be exceeded. Any extension of the number for which a house is licensed is a subject for much deliberation. Care is taken not to grant too many licences to houses in close proximity to each other. These are precautions which limit the danger of employing inexperienced guardians, and of making the presence of pauper lunatics obnoxious by concentration. In the parishes of Kennoway and Markinch, where increased aggregation has been specially guarded against, there has been virtually no change in the numbers. The principal parishes boarding patients in Fife are the City Parish of Edinburgh, St Cuthberts, Dundee, Barony, and Kelso.

In Perthshire the numbers have increased by 21. In this case also the numbers in parts sufficiently occupied by patients have not been affected. The increase has arisen either from the intimation (which is the term used to denote the official act which constitutes a person a pauper lunatic) of patients residing in the parishes of their chargeability or from the boarding-out, in different parts of the county, of patients chargeable to Barony, Govan, St Cuthberts, Abbey and Perth.

In Argyllshire there has been during the year an increase of 29 pauper patients in private dwellings. This increase is traceable first, to the transference of suitable patients from the District Asylum, and secondly, to the boarding-out in the county, of patients belonging to such distant parishes as Greenock, Abbey and Govan.

In Aberdeenshire also the number of patients in private dwellings has been increased by 10. This advance is mainly due to the action taken by the parish of Old Machar in removing from the Lunatic Wards of Old Machar Poorhouse, a number of male and female patients no longer needing confinement. I saw all of these in the lunatic wards of the Old Machar Poorhouse, and recommended their removal to private dwellings. I also saw them after they had settled down in their new homes. The accommodation provided for them is of a very satisfactory nature. They live with small farmers residing at a considerable distance from each other, in the delightful stretch of country to the west of Aberdeen. The new guardians have taken kindly to their boarders, and they all speak to them and act towards them in a manner indicative of good feeling. This is the first systematic attempt which has been made in Aberdeen to provide for a number of its harmless insane by boarding them amongst a very suitable rural community in a most favourable district. If the guardians continue to show the good sense and kindliness with which they have begun their treatment of the patients, and if their friends and neighbours will join them in supplying suitable accommodation, there is no reason why this neighbourhood should not, as has been anticipated, prove itself to be one of the best districts in the country for the boarding-out of the harmless insane.

During my visitation of other parts of the county of Aberdeen, several of the Inspectors of Poor expressed a wish to see a larger number of their insane poor provided for in their own parishes. They felt convinced that many suitable guardians could be found for them; and it is to be hoped that they will use exertions to remove from institutions such of their patients as no longer need detention. Indications of soundness on this subject on the part of Parochial Authorities are of great importance. The boarding-out of patients is never carried out systematically till it has been thought over, approved of and promoted by Parochial Boards and their officials. It then becomes a matter of comparative routine. I am of opinion that if it became habitual for the Inspector of Poor and the Medical Officer of each parish to visit at intervals, and together, the institutions where patients chargeable to the parish are detained, and, in association with the Medical Superintendent, to examine them, with a view to their removal to private dwellings, many more, particularly of the patients chargeable to rural parishes, would find their way back

to their homes. It would frequently happen that information regarding a patient's history and the conditions under which it was proposed to place him, when conveyed *viva voce* by those who knew them intimately, would give confidence to a Medical Superintendent, who had hitherto hesitated to send him back to his own parish. To obtain such a result it is necessary that Parochial Boards should fully recognise the duty of removing a pauper lunatic from an institution when he has ceased to require that isolation from his fellow-men which the institution was designed to provide.

Appendix C.
Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.
Report by Dr
Lawson.

MARKED INCREASE OF PAUPER LUNATICS INTIMATED FROM THE WESTERN ISLES.

There continues to be an increase of patients intimated from Skye and the Outer Hebrides. In 1879 the number of patients visited in these islands was 58. In 1889 it was 93, and at the close of 1889 the new intimations had exceeded the discharges in the Western Isles by 10, so that the number to be visited during 1890 will in all likelihood be much larger than in any previous year. These new patients are, in most cases, congenital imbeciles or idiots whose relatives had not before claimed parochial relief on their account. It is probable that such intimations will go on increasing inasmuch as there is a growing tendency in the Highlands and Islands to accept and expect parochial and other forms of relief. The cases I have hitherto visited have been cases, the intimation of which is just and proper. In no instance has there been evidence of neglect previous to intimation. In some cases, in fact, the amount of freedom enjoyed by the patients has been one of the reasons for regarding intimation as unnecessary.

PAUPER PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN LARGE TOWNS AND CITIES.

Pauper patients provided for in large towns and cities are apt to suffer from want of fresh air and exercise. So much is this the case that sanction for placing a patient under the guardianship of a stranger living in a large town is seldom asked for. When asked for and granted the Deputy Commissioner on his first visitation of the case is not unlikely to recommend the withdrawal of sanction and removal of the patient, unless there exist very marked advantages which might be lost by change of guardianship. Two things are noticeable about these cases located in large towns. The first is that they, almost without exception, live amongst their relatives; the second, that, though resident in towns, they are very often chargeable to country parishes. They are generally the imbecile members of families who have come from country districts into towns to obtain employment.

There is nothing more striking than the contrast that exists between the roominess and airiness of houses occupied by most of the guardians of patients in the country and the confinement and closeness of the houses of most of the relatives of patients residing in large towns. These houses are often not only small, but are situated in crowded and unhealthy quarters. The patients are often unfit to be taken for exercise to the nearest open spaces, even when their relatives are willing to take them. In some instances they are allowed to remain almost always indoors; occasionally, partly on account of their own indolence and partly through the want of control exercised by the guardians, they, though well enough to be up daily, try to remain constantly in bed. If they do go regularly out of doors it is often no farther than to a narrow street or a squalid court, where they are exposed to annoyance and risk. There is no class of cases about which it is more necessary to have an accurate knowledge, both of the patients personally and of their surroundings. One, for instance, who may appear to be favourably situated because he gets a large amount of personal liberty, may afterwards be found to have suffered by this apparent benefit through falling into bad company and becoming unmanageable at home. Another, to whose close confinement in the house it would appear reasonable to object, may be found, when a glimpse of the real household life is obtained, to become alert and happy in the cheerful company of a mother or a sister pursuing her daily avocations. Under such circumstances the patient often shows a heartiness of enjoyment which no artificial stimulus could produce, and which would not long survive the deadening influence of association with strangers in the poorer streets of a big town.

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.
Report by Dr
Lawson.

Of course if it could be arranged that these patients should dwell with their relatives in the country instead of in towns it would be much better for them in every respect. But if their relatives must come to towns and remain in them, and if they desire to retain their weak-minded members amongst them, we have no power except to see that everything is done to counteract the disadvantages to the patients of residence under more or less unsuitable conditions. As a rule it is impossible to remove a pauper lunatic from the home and against the will of a relative. If it is urged the guardian refuses relief and the condition of the patient becomes worse than before. The Inspector of Poor will properly decline to take the risk of continuing to withhold relief if he thinks there is any risk of privation; the patient is reinstated on the footing of a pauper lunatic in a private dwelling and the guardian is more difficult to deal with than ever. The only course, in such cases, is to bring constant personal influence to bear upon the guardian, and to support and insist upon the carrying out of the recommendations of the Inspectors of Poor and Medical Officers. As long as the patients remain as pauper lunatics in private dwellings they will benefit by the constant and systematic supervision which is faithfully carried out by the Parochial Boards of all large towns. They are sure to have an abundant supply of warm, suitable clothing, and if they are deprived of the pure air and quiet of the country they in many cases enjoy to a remarkable extent that kind of happiness which arises from being in the tide of life and bustle. Constant attention is needed to get the guardian to promote ventilation, and to have the patient as much as possible in the open air. The Parochial Authorities should never board a pauper lunatic with a stranger resident in a large town, and should be ready to take advantage of every occasion that arises, through the death of a mother, sister, or other related guardian, to remove the patient to a private dwelling in the country.

In the district at present visited by me, Aberdeen is the only city in which there reside a sufficient number of patients in private dwellings to make their circumstances worthy of comment. In the parish of Old Machar there are 7 pauper lunatics in private dwellings. These are all chargeable to other parishes, and all but one, they are under the guardianship of near relatives. The following notes will indicate the peculiarities of their position.

(1) J. C. lives with her mother and sister in the top flat of a three-storey house. She is liable to fainting fits which are more apt to occur when she is taken to the fresh air, and she is rarely out. Her sister, who is a laundress, works at her bedside, and the house is always tidy and airy. On first visiting her I noted:—‘She is affectionately treated; and short of her removal to the country, which would not be practicable, nothing could be suggested which would improve her condition.’

(2) M. B. is under the guardianship of her sister. She is constantly working about the house or in a small back yard, but she never leaves the premises. She has delusions of wealth, and her guardian fears that if she took her out walking she would become excited and claim other people's property as she used to do. It would be impossible to remove her to the country while her sister continues to be her guardian. She is quite manageable, and in no respect does she need asylum treatment.

(3) C. C. or D. lives with her daughter, and till lately had unlimited freedom. Recently, however, she has become more demented, and does not go out alone. She is well provided for, but would live a more healthy life in the country.

(4) J. W. His father is the guardian. When I first visited him they occupied a close, badly ventilated house, up a stair. He rarely went out, because it was said the boys teased him. I urged his parents to get a house on the ground floor, and to send him out daily. This they did. The boys ceased to take any notice of him when he began to appear regularly amongst them, and his health has been greatly improved by his being out of doors.

(5) C. E. G., a young girl who lives with her grandmother. On my first visit I found her pale and weakly. The dwelling was up a stair, and the girl is ataxic in her movements. She was rarely in the open air. I urged her grandmother to take a house on the ground floor so that the patient could get out without exertion. This she did, and at my next visit I found the patient in much better health and spirits. Her grandmother is much attached to her, and would never permit her to pass to other guardianship.

(6) G. K. This patient lives with his mother in a two-roomed house in a closely built neighbourhood. He is much out of doors, behaves well and makes himself useful to the neighbours.

(7) R. K. This is the only pauper lunatic residing in the parish who is under the guardianship of a stranger. She is an idiot girl, 7 years of age, quite ineducable. She has to be treated in every respect like a child, and her guardian has done much towards improving her habits and treats her with great kindness. She is specially qualified for managing such a patient, and though the girl would be more likely, if in the country, to be taken out of doors, she might on the whole, be a great loser, by a change of guardianship.

Suggestions that have been made to the Inspector of Poor about the necessity for having the pauper lunatics residing in the parish of Old Machar placed under better conditions for obtaining fresh air and exercise have always been carried out as far as practicable. Representations on this subject have also been indirectly beneficial. Recently, as I have said elsewhere in this Report, a number of patients have been removed from the lunatic wards of Old Machar Poorhouse and placed in private dwellings. Those who have been boarded-out, even though some of them have relatives in Aberdeen, have all been sent to the country. Some of them had been unsuccessfully tried with their relatives on former occasions. I am sure that the preference that has now been given to placing them with strangers in the country will be productive of good results.

In St Nicholas parish the pauper lunatics in private dwellings all live with near relatives. There are 6 of them; and 3 out of the 6 are chargeable to the parish of residence. Five out of the 6 are treated with exceptional kindness. Were this not the case efforts would be made to have them removed from their present dwellings, and placed under rural guardians. When changes in the guardianship occur, endeavours should be made to provide for them in their own or other rural parishes. The 6th case is that of E. B., whose guardian is her sister. Since she was first visited in a private dwelling she has habitually remained indoors, and when not in bed she liked to lie stretched on the floor. At intervals she has shown symptoms of mental distress, which is largely of a hypochondriacal and hysterical nature. She has become degraded in her habits, as is frequently the case with patients who are allowed to remain unnecessarily in bed. When attempts were made to get her out of doors she became obstinate and unmanageable. A statement, in her hearing, that unless she got up regularly and improved in her habits, her removal to the asylum would be needed, brought about a great improvement in her. She began to get up almost daily, and has continued to improve in bodily and mental health. If this woman had at first been placed under a sensible, unrelated guardian, instead of a too indulgent sister, and in a lightsome cottage on a pleasant hillside, instead of a dingy flat in a crowded street, her objectionable habits would probably have remained undeveloped. I have elsewhere shown that the largest percentage of good guardians occurs amongst those who are not related to their patients. It happens that the guardians of Aberdeen patients are exceptionally competent, though they are so related. This, however, does not affect the general statement that the patients in private dwellings in large towns and cities are not so favourably placed as those in the country, because they mostly live with relatives who often stand in the light of their best interests, and because the bustle, crowding, and confinement of town life deprive them of that quietness and abundance of air and exercise which are so advantageous to them.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1885.

A. L., a patient chargeable to the parish of Kettle, who has long resided with a careful guardian in the village of Star, was on the evening of June 30th 1889, criminally assaulted by a man from a neighbouring village. She was walking unobtrusively on the main road, when this man who was described by the Sheriff who tried him as having been at the time 'apparently utterly stupefied with drink,' dragged her into a wood, and otherwise assaulted her. He was tried at the Dundee Sheriff Court, and was sentenced to three months imprisonment. On visiting Star I made full inquiries about the case. For 25 years this patient and her sister, who is also a pauper lunatic, have enjoyed much freedom, which they have never in any way abused. Their guardian has always treated them with care and kindness, and I could not find that she had shown any laxity on this occasion. The patients have employed themselves in gathering sticks and 'bedding.' This has been a healthful occupation, and I

Appendix C.
Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.
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Lawson.

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Private
Dwellings.Report by D
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see no reason why it should be discontinued if it is carried out in broad daylight and when the two of them are together. If the man was in the condition alleged, the fact that the victim of his assault was a pauper lunatic was probably a mere accident. I urged upon the guardian the advisability of keeping the patients in sight as much as possible; and, when they do go out unaccompanied by her, of making sure that they go out together.

COST OF MAINTENANCE OF PAUPER LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Having frequently discussed this subject I should not now have referred to it but for the publication of an interesting return which has recently been issued by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade. It is entitled 'Returns of Expenditure of Working Men.' The information is supplied by miners, engineers, joiners, weavers, agricultural labourers, &c. living in various parts of England and Scotland. From the Tables in which this information is collected I have extracted the expenditure upon articles of diet which the guardian of a pauper lunatic would have to procure for his or her maintenance. I find that the money spent in such articles, by the artisans and others who contribute the information, naturally varies according to the income of the household. If such income is under £50 a year the average amount required weekly for eatables is, for each member of the household, 2s. 5½d. If the household income is between £50 and £80, it is 3s. 2d. per head; and if the earnings of the family reach to between £80 and £150 a year, the amount needed for the actual maintenance of each member of the family averages 3s. 7¾d.

Households with incomes of the last mentioned class may be most appropriately employed in comparing their cost of maintenance with that suitable for a specially licensed house. They usually contain two or three members who, by their earnings, contribute to make up the income of the household. Such wage earners will all presumably be living on full diet, and so the household indicates better what is needed by a family of adults than a house consisting of, say, two adults and three children would do. The artisans who state their household incomes at sums of from £80 to £150 a year, are joiners living in London, Leith, and Edinburgh; machine fitters in Leeds and Liverpool; a machinist in Birmingham; a turner in Hartlepool; a blacksmith in Govan; lithographic printers in Liverpool and Manchester, and cutlers in Sheffield. If artisans of the best class, engaged in active work and living in large towns where provisions have all to be bought and paid for, find 3s. 7¾d. per head a sufficient sum to expend in actual aliment, it is highly probable that the guardians of pauper lunatics situated in country places, leading with their patients comparatively inactive lives, and obtaining much more favourably such important articles as bacon, vegetables, milk, eggs and butter, will be able to keep a good table at 1s. a week less for each person. This confirms the decision which has already been arrived at when the question has been considered from other points of view.

PRIVATE AND CURATORY PATIENTS.

The number of private and curatory cases visited by me in private dwellings and specially licensed houses in 1889 was 58. They continue to be provided for in a manner in keeping with their requirements and their means. The changes amongst them during the past year are as follows:—

TABLE IV.

CHANGES AMONGST PRIVATE AND CURATORY PATIENTS DURING 1889.

	M.	F.	Totals.
Total discharges,	2	4	6
Total admissions,	3	5	8
Increase,	1	1	2

APPENDIX D.

CIRCULAR ISSUED TO SUPERINTENDENTS OR MEDICAL OFFICERS OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE, WITH A VIEW TO ENTRIES IN THE REGISTER OF RESTRAINT AND SECLUSION BEING MADE ACCORDING TO A UNIFORM METHOD.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 20th September 1889.

To the Superintendent or Medical Officer of.

SIR,—In view of the fact that the entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion are not made according to a uniform method in all Asylums, I am desired by the Board to request your attention to the following instructions and explanations.

In every case in which either Restraint or Seclusion is used, an entry should be made daily in the Register throughout the whole period during which the Restraint or Seclusion continues.

The *reason* for every instance of the employment of Restraint or Seclusion should be entered in the column of the Register headed 'Remarks,' and the entry should be signed by the Medical Officer by whose order the Restraint or Seclusion was used.

Whenever a patient is made to wear an article of dress or is placed in any apparatus which is fastened so as to prevent the patient from putting it off without assistance, and which restricts the movements of the patient or the use of hands or feet, the case should be recorded as one of Restraint, irrespective altogether either of the reasons which may have led to the use of such Restraint or of its having been used in accordance with, or contrary to, the wish of the patient.

Whenever a patient is placed by day in any room or locality alone, and with the door of exit either locked or fastened, or held in such a way as to prevent the egress of the patient, the case should be recorded as one of Seclusion, irrespective altogether either of the reasons which may have led to the use of such Seclusion or of its having been used in accordance with, or contrary to, the wish of the patient.

The Board are not to be understood, in issuing these instructions and explanations, as expressing any opinion as to the desirability or undesirability of the use of Restraint or Seclusion.

Circular No. 40, which was issued by the Board on 21st February 1873, is, in so far as it is not in accordance with this Circular, hereby withdrawn.—I am, SIR, Your obedient Servant,

T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

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